REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT & COMMISSIONER

OF THE

OREGON

STATE PENITENTIARY

ACCOMPANIED BY REPORTS OF THE PHYSI-CIAN, CHAPLAINS AND SUPERIOR

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187 SESSION---187



SALEM, OREGON:
EUGENE SEMPLE, STATE PRINTE
1872.

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SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION---1872.



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I OSPODNE	
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J. D. WOODEN,	CITADI
D. PHELPS,	GUARD.
W CTADE	GUARD.
W. CLARK,	GUARD
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REPORT.

To His Excellency,

L. F. Grover,

Governor of the State of Oregon:

I have the honor to herewith submit the following detailed report of the condition, workings, expenditures, etc., of the State Penitentiary, from the sixteenth day of Sept., A. D., 1870, until the first day of Sept., 1872.

The condition of the old temporarily constructed buildings, at the time the management of the institution was entrusted to the present Superintendent, is too well known to need description here.

At the time of entering upon the duties assigned me, it was an entirely new field of labor. I had supposed that to fill the office of Superintendent would require only a portion of the officer's time; before the first quarter had closed, I found a mistake had been made in this respect, and soon came to realize that fine-spun theories upon the government, control of convicts, and the utilizing of their labor sufficiently to earn the annual expenditures made in their behalf, was one branch of the subject, and the actual proceeding another.

The two principal objects I had in view, when accepting the position tendered me, were: First, a belief that I have always had, that it could be made a self-sustaining institution. This belief was founded upon the theory that a man's labor inside prison walls was worth as much as outside, if properly managed. In this, I find myself not mistaken, as, by reference to the tables annexed, it will be seen that the prison has been a self-supporting institution, for the two years past. By those tables it will be seen that the days' work for common labor, charged up to the new building, have been only at the rate of two dollars per day, when the same labor of free men could not have been procured for less than three. For carpenters, blacksmiths, and other skilled laborers, the charges are made at the rate of three dollars per day, which is less, from one to two dollars, than the usual price for the same labor performed by free men.

In the second object in view, the safe keeping of the convicts, I am sorry to say, the Superintendent has not been so successful as he would like to have been, though not through any want of care on his part. The two convicts, now at large from the present administration, escaped under the following circumstances:

William Burst was employed in driving the team, under directions of and in charge of the prison teamster, for several days previous to his escape. I instructed the guard to keep a sharp lookout for him, as he seemed to be uneasy, a certain sign to the officer of the prison that something unusual is on the tapis. In April the teams were ordered out, to be used in planting potatoes in a small field. In the afternoon the officer in charge sent a prisoner to the prison to inform the Superintendent that Burst had escaped. The stories of the convict and guard, concerning the escape, differed so materially that it created a suspicion on the part of the officer that all was not as it

should be, but nothing definite could be learned at that time. Since then the Superintendent has become satisfied that Burst escaped through collusion with the officer in charge of the prisoners in the field. In evidence of the same, I have the affidavit of Brown, discharged convict, of a conversation overheard by him in the wash-house, previous to Burst's escape. Brown, it is true, was a convict, sent from Jackson county for a not very heinous offence, and his testimony was voluntary, after the expiration of his sentence, as I was not aware until that time that he had any knowledge of the matter, though cognizant of his being in the wash-house at the time, together with Burst and the officer. Corroborating testimony was afterward received, in the shape of similar promises of escape to other prisoners, for which the officer was discharged from the service of the State.

The escape of George Bargeman, alias Shultz, and Joseph Hackney, took place on June 8, 1871, about as follows: Fifteen convicts were detailed to assist as tenders to masons on the new building, in accordance with requisitions of the Building Committee. This compelled the Superintendent to use two sets of guards, the prisoners being divided between the brickyards and the new building. I could not furnish as many guards as was absolutely necessary, but knowing that from fifteen to twenty free men were at work on the building, deemed the matter safe. At three o'clock, word was sent me, on the brickyard, that a break had been made by the prisoners. The usual regulations of tapping the bell, calling in all the prisoners, counting them, etc., were gone through with, and it was found that the above two prisoners were gone. The guards were satisfied they had seen Bargeman go into the brush, as he had been wearing a peculiar hat which they

recognized. Search was instituted, and a ladder found where they had scaled the walls. Near the ladder lay Bargeman's shoe and shackle stirrup. These and his peculiar hat, which Hackney was wearing instead of him, as we afterward found, were only blinds used by him to throw us off the scent. Hackney, wearing Bargeman's hat, had gone over the fence, while the latter, being too heavily ironed for such work, had concealed himself in a very ingeniously made excavation near the foundation of the building, out of sight of the guard. He was employed in filling in along the foundation, and had left a place where a man could stow himself away with almost perfect safety from detection, especially if he had some one to cover him up with the filling-in dirt. There is but little doubt in the mind of the Superintendent that Bargeman had assistance from some one not connected with the prison. It will readily be seen, that, the guard being positive he saw Bargeman go into the brush and finding his shoe and stirrup near the ladder, the officers were entirely misled. Still a guard was kept around the new building, but the night being very dark, he escaped before morning, leaving his place of concealment very patent to an observer. I have been thus minute in the details of these escapes to show that, even with the Superintendent constantly on the watch, he cannot always prevent escapes, being liable to be imposed upon by unfaithful employes, and taken advantage of by free labor mixed up with convict. I have also been more minute in this matter, because I was charged by the press and interested individuals with winking at these things, and desire your Excellency and the Legislature to judge if there was any evidence of carelessness on my part, or of collusion, in any way, with the escapes. If I feel myself at all culpable in the matter, it is for allowing bad men around the outside of the

prison who should more properly be in; but the best judges of human nature are sometimes deceived.

SUPPLIES.

As soon as practicable, after finding the amounts of all staple articles needed for a quarter's use, I advertised for proposals to furnish the same for stated times. These articles included wood, sand, flour, beef, and leading articles of groceries, such as coffee, sugar, rice, salt, etc. But few proposals were received, as the usual dealers in such articles were afraid of the State paper, the cash in the treasury being, or nearly, exhausted, compelling them to take warrants, and the Investigating Committee of the last Legislature having cut down certain warrants, a distrust of that kind of pay was general among merchants and business men. I think, if there had been money in the treasury to pay for supplies as purchased, the total for the two years would probably have been ten per cent. less. Afterward, the appropriation having been exhausted and nothing but vouchers being paid, as the Secretary of State could not draw warrants, the Superintendent found more difficulty in procuring the necessary articles.

The contracts were awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. For flour, to Messrs. Moores, Miller & Co.; for wood, Samuel Bass; for groceries, Messrs. M. Meyer & Son, etc., as appears from proposals and contracts, on file

The articles furnished have been of an uniformly good quality, no attempt having been made by contractors to put upon the prison an article not according to the con-

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the two years many valuable improvements upon the real property have been made.

The whole amount of land belonging to the State is under fence and mostly grubbed and cleaned and under good cultivation. This year a good crop has been taken off. An orchard of six hundred trees has been put out which is growing finely, and in another year will furnish all the fruit—a very essential article of diet—the prison will require. A large dwelling house for use of the officers, capable of holding two families, has been erected.

Much time and labor have been expended in building a road to the city, which previously was in poor condition, and at some seasons of the year actually impassible for loaded wagons, rendering it very difficult in getting supplies.

Have erected large and commodious workshops for winter work of convicts, as also a tannery nearly finished, which in working order will furnish a large return to the State, and be one of the best branches of industry that convict labor can be employed upon, it being an easily acquired trade and the expense of carrying it on being mostly in the labor performed. Have tan bark on hand and expect to commence operations this winter.

These improvements have drawn heavily upon the appropriation; they are all permanent and could ill be dispensed with, and if properly managed will pay for themselves within a year.

The stockades and fences when the property was turned over to the present Superintendent were some of them in a very bad condition and had to be rebuilt. In fact when I took possession of the State Prison I should not have recognized it as such an institution had it not been for the

seventy-three ragged convicts turned over by Maj. M. P. Berry late Superintendent. The buildings were dilapidated and were rotting away. They had been condemned as a prison by two Grand Juries and by the report of my predecessor. No sidewalks were visible and being low, flat grounds it is a matter of some surprise how the inmates and officers got around in the winter seasons. One could not but note some queer contrasts about the institution, as the fact of the guards being supplied with fine linen napkins and drawing the water they used from a well in an old syrup keg, with a rope passed through a hole in the top and no sign of a windlass. In fact the prison building had a very temporary, dilapidated appearance and the prisoners from lack of clothing-not having a changelooked equally dilapidated, and every appearance indicated a run-down institution.

These things I mention not with any intention of reflecting upon the late Superintendent, whom I found a gentleman in every respect and who furnished me a great deal of valuable information for which I am under lasting obligations and which was of material assistance in the management of the prison for the first half year. It was quite natural he should wish to carry on the institution as low as possible during the last quarter of his administration, and looking at it in that light I could the more readily excuse the officer's allowing the prison and clothing of convicts to become reduced to so low an ebb.

I was compelled to refurnish every department anew and draw heavily upon the appropriation of the present two years to put matters into a shape to be available. Also there appears in the accounts of expenditures items to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars for the first half of September, 1870, liabilities incurred by the late Superintendent.

HEALTH OF THE CONVICTS.

I found it a rule of my predecessor to employ physicians at the rate of two and a half dollars per visit and fifty cents for each prescription. Upon consultation with Your Excellency upon the necessity of the physician visiting the prison daily, I came to the conclusion to make a change in this particular. Dr. A. M. Belt made a proposition to visit daily, and oftener if required, and write the prescriptions, for the fixed sum of one thousand dollars per year. This was accepted and having a fair stock of drugs and medicines on hand, a great portion has been put up within the prison. This we have found to work well without any additional expense to the State. The physician has been able to see the sick, and attend to their wants before the disease became settled, and from his forty years' experience and knowledge of his profession, most of the cases have readily yielded to treatment. For further particulars on this matter, I refer you to the Physician's Report annexed.

DISCIPLINE.

In relation to discipline I have assumed that the largest liberty, consistent with safety, in prison life, is most conducive to good order and cheerful obedience. For the past eight months I have tried the experiment of allowing the men on certain public days or after their "task" or day's work was done, an opportunity of playing in the yard, or conversing together with perfect freedom, as their inclinations may lead them. This has been attended with the most happy results. Not in a single instance has this liberty been abused, but on the contrary has produced a marked change for the better in a more cheerful

obedience and prompt performance of labor, as also a more manly bearing and appearance, proving conclusively, that to make men of the material there confined they must be treated as men.

Every manly word spoken, or good deed done for them makes its good impression, not always to the same extent, but according to the capacity of the recipient, to be influenced by just principles. Kind words and good deeds are not lost even upon prisoners. Your Excellency eighteen months ago forbade any corporeal punishment inflicted on prisoners. I have the satisfaction of reporting its good working and think I can say that notwithstanding we have some of the most troublesome and dangerous men the institution has ever known, that the rules and regulations have never been better obeyed, or the discipline more perfect than at present. A specially gratifying fact to the Superintendent is the belief that the course pursued is the correct one and the advantages perceptible.

The Superintendent has always thought the object of the institution two-fold; not only to punish the offender for the crime committed, but also to reform him if possible, that he may not commit a like crime upon his re-entrance to the world. Any course likely to accomplish the latter I believe to be the best. More than one-third of the convicts are under twenty-six years of age—a number under twenty; young men who in consequence of idleness, evil companions, or intoxicating drinks, have committed crimes for which it is right they should suffer the penalty of the law. Yet if any means can be devised to reclaim, save, and make good citizens of them, not only a common humanity but the public interest demands its adoption.

I am aware there are many, whose good judgment can not be questioned, who doubt the expediency or success of this course; who believe that kindness is thrown away upon convicts, and that a free use of the lash is the only way to subdue them, and maintain a proper discipline. I have sometimes found a convict whose conduct would seem to strengthen such belief, and where the indications were that he would be gratified by receiving a whipping, but have never known an instance when I thought a prisoner a better man by its infliction. Nor have I ever seen one, no matter how low and degraded, how hardened or steeped in crime, but had a spot in his heart that could be reached with proper management.

When a convict enters the prison he is carefully instructed in his duties, and what will be expected of him. A printed copy of the rules and regulations is placed in his cell, with the information that any violation of them will certainly meet punishment, while if he properly obeys the rules and behaves well he will be treated like a man; a caution which in many cases is sufficient to insure good behavior during the entire term of sentence.

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The general success of the prison discipline depends in a great measure upon the officers having the immediate charge of the prisoners, and too much care cannot be observed in their selection. It is a prevailing idea that almost any man, strong, muscular and rough, no matter what is the character of his address, will do for a prison officer. This is a mistake. These men are governed more by brain force than muscle. The officer who is even tempered, firm and straightforward in his intercourse with them, who knows something of human nature, who, in short, is a gentleman, and never forgets it, will manage the men without trouble.

A convict no matter how ignorant and desperate will quickly understand and appreciate such qualifications in an officer, and will become "like clay in the hands of the

potter." On the other hand if the officer is rough or vaccillating in his entercourse with him, he may expect nothing but trouble and vexation. The prisoners remind one of children in many respects; if promised anything and the promise is forgotten they become surly, cross, and if repeated they soon imagine the officers are deceiving them for interested purposes.

The officers having the prisoners in charge are humane and faithful. The care and custody of so large a number of desperate men involves the necessity of strict discipline on the part of the officers and unceasing vigilance on the part of the guards.

To the faithfulness of the officers and guards and their strict attention to the rules of the prison are we indebted that so few have escaped. In the selection of officers and guards the Superintendent considers himself very fortunate that, with two or three exceptions, he has had honest and industrious men. At the outset the rules governing officers were deemed by them rather strict, but they soon learned from the peculiar circumstances under which we labor, that discipline must be enforced as well among officers as prisoners. I will here take the opportunity of rendering my sincere thanks to my subordinates for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their various duties, during the past two years, and that a more competent body of men cannot be found in charge of any similar institution in the country.

LABOR.

In the management of this department of the prison, the Superintendent has been governed by the desire of making the same as profitable to the State as was consistent with the health of the convicts; for this purpose he has kept as many of the men at the various shops during the winter season as was practicable. No such shops were found as I thought suitable and they were therefore erected; they were built large and roomy. Finding good mechanics among the prisoners, it seemed reasonable that with proper appliances, their labor could be made more profitable in their peculiar vocations than as day laborers on the brickyards or farms. We built carpenter, blacksmith, harness and shoe shops, as you will find in property account annexed. Also have commenced a large tannery which, when complete, will be one of the finest in the State, as it has all of the late improvements for saving labor and tanning with dispatch.

Such convict labor as could be made available in the mechanical department was applied principally in the carpenter and blacksmith shops to manufacturing doors, windows and iron work for the new building.

I found upon taking possession of the premises there was room for improvement in the main business of the prison -making brick.

The first of which I shall call attention to was the machine. Hall's Patent Moulding Machine is calculated, if properly managed, to turn out from 35 to 40,000 per day. I learned that the average day's work heretofore had been from 15,000 to 18,000 brick per day for which were required twenty-one men and four or five head of horses. This I thought could be improved upon, and the plan I adopted was to purchase a portable steam engine, that could be moved along the track prepared for the removal of the machine from one mud-pit to another. To this was attached the necessary machinery for grinding and moulding by steam. The experiment proved a success as no more men were required than under the old way of work-

ing, and instead of turning out the fifteen or eighteen thousand brick as formerly we have averaged every day the machine was run, thirty-two thousand per day, and have moulded as high as sixty thousand in ten hours!

One cord of wood will run the engine for three or four days, costing less than the feed required for the horses.

By reference to the tables annexed you will see that the amount of brick made at the prison in the two years past is equal to what has been turned off for the four previous years. This has been done while the men have been divided with the Building Commissioners, to work on the new building, to the number of fifteen, in the shops for their benefit also, besides cleaning a large tract of land, building fences, &c. Last year I dispensed with a superintendent of the brickyard, whose salary was from 65 to 100 dollars per month. To do this I was compelled to spend a great portion of my time upon the yard, in assisting the Deputy Warden, as one man could not keep so many men profitably employed. I also cut off another heavy expense in the shape of brick-burners-free men hired at the rate of four dollars per night to burn. This labor has been done almost entirely by convicts at the expense of one night guard during the burning season. We have done this by selecting men whose time had almost expired, and encouraging them to work, by allowing extra day's time.

The work was done better than by outside parties. In proof of how well they worked, we have burned eighteen kilns in two seasons, with but one accident, which was trifling, involving no loss of brick worth mentioning. Not a single arch has been melted, nor a yard of brick lost. This, we think, cannot be said of any other yard in the State. books. Scoing that the last Legislature

We have been informed by parties connected with this yard that as many as forty thousand have been lost upon it at a time, by rain. By close attention we have avoided this, though only by taking the officers and such convicts as could be trusted and going upon the yards in the middle of the night to save the brick. On the yard, we have, as much as possible, worked the men by giving them tasks to perform. This encourages them to quick work, as after the performance of their stated labor, they were allowed to use the balance of the day as they chose. Some of them have fine gardens in the brickyard enclosure, which they have cultivated during these hours of recreation. We think the plan of giving them work in this way very good.

I endeavored also to raise the price of brick from six dollars per M, as had been customary, thinking that not a remunerative price to the State (by reference to table No. 26, you will form an idea of the cost of making brick) but the starting of other brickyards compelled me, after losing one large contract, to come down again to the old price. I believed they should be sold for eight dollars, but did not like to take the responsibility of holding out at that figure.

I found what necessary care and time was required of the Superintendent on the brickyard, during the first season, with the projected improvements in the shops and rebuilding of fences, and the extra demand upon his time in assisting as Building Commissioner, during both years, necessitated the employment of some one to perform the clerical labor. My time was not only well occupied, in keeping near a hundred men employed, but was more valuable to the State in that capacity than in keeping books. Seeing that the last Legislature would like to

have had a more complete set of books, showing the financial condition of the prison, and which, in justice to the late Superintendent, I will say no man can keep and attend properly to his out-door business as Superintendent, I employed a clerk. A complete set of books, showing all the transactions for two years, will be found in the office.

MORAL CULTURE.

On the Sabbath day, at 11 o'clock, the commodious and pleasant chapel is half filled by the men, all but a few, necessarily detained, being present. The singing by the choir, consisting entirely of prisoners, is performed with much spirit, and considerable musical talent is displayed. Visitors speak highly of their performance, and say they listen to it with more pleasure than they have experienced at hearing choirs outside of prison walls.

Whatever may be the effects of expounding the Scriptures to these men, it is certainly listened to with marked attention, and no where can be found so large a congregation who seem to be so attentive to the words of Divine truth as they fall from the minister's lips.

Strangers visiting during service, often remark that they have never seen more apparent solemnity resting upon any people, than in our chapel.

The chaplains who have visited us for the past two years, have distributed a large number of religious papers and tracts among the men, which they trust will exert to some extent a counteracting influence upon the poisonous effects of the pernicious literature many indulged in previous to their confinement here.

They have also labored to furnish each one with a Bible; and, though some may neglect the Good Book, doubtless many read much more than when in the outside world, and wish they had followed its teachings.

I cannot close my remarks upon this subject without expressing my thanks to Chaplains Father Waller and Rev. I. D. Driver, whose report you will find annexed, for their unflagging interest in the moral welfare of the prisoners. The Superintendent owes a great deal of the successful discipline in force to their efforts, as, week after week, a change has been discernible in the moral conduct of those confined, and too much praise cannot be given to these gentlemen. They have visited the prisoners during sickness, and followed their remains to their last resting place, giving them the benefits of the Christian's rites of sepulture.

I am aware that many believe that moral teachings are wasted upon convicts. This, I think, is a mistake. My experience, at least, justifies me in thinking great good has been accomplished already. By such teachings I think the Superintendent has avoided having to relate the discovery of any plots to assassinate the officers, nor have we found it necessary to order the guards to fire upon the prisoners for fighting while at their labors, as has been the case.

EVENING SCHOOL.

It was discovered early in the present administration that quite a number of the prisoners could not read or write, mostly young men; as, also, others who were capable of teaching. Books, paper, slates, etc., were furnished, and an evening school, for the instruction of those who desired to attend, was opened.

The school prospered finely, and many who could not read a word or write their names, left the prison able to read and write a legible hand.

These things also tend to perfect the discipline, as when

they are studying their books they are not studying mischief.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

Is also another feature recently adopted, and is greatly enjoyed by all who attend, and the influence of the officers is used to have as many as will take an interest in it attend. The success of the school is largely due to the punctuality and manifestly increasing love the teachers show for their work. Providence will certainly bless them for their love to these unfortunates.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Drs. E. R. Fiske and Charles Hall, for their efforts in behalf of these men. The former commenced this good work under very discouraging circumstances, but has met with great success in his efforts of reformation, and he will never be forgotten by many of these unfortunates, in the interest he has taken for them.

THE LIBRARY

Is of very recent date and was started by subscription, and helped very materially by giving a social reception upon completion of the new building, in which the public were invited to participate, the admission fee therefor being fifty cents or a good book.

We were agreeably astonished at the number of the good people of Salem who turned out to help us. We received over six hundred volumes of books and about thirty dollars in cash. A library room had been prepared and the prisoners now have the benefit of these donations.

It might be proper at this time to suggest that the Legislature pass a law requiring every visitor to the prison to pay twenty-five cents as a fee, to be used in purchasing books for the library. In nearly all the Atlantic States such a law is in force. A great many strangers visiting offer the officers money for the benefit of the library.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Without wishing to be presumptious I think it is my duty to call the attention of Your Excellency and also the Legislature to a fact which militates very materially against reformation of prisoners.

This is the great disparity in the sentences of convicts for the same grade of crime. How a remedy can be applied, if at all, the Superintendent cannot say.

Men are confined in the prison, serving out a ten years' sentence for stealing an Indian pony, while others for the same or similar crime are sentenced by other courts for one or two years. No amount of reasoning will convince the former that this is equal justice. Were the sentences for the same grade of crime more nearly equal, prisoners would more readily believe their punishment was intended for their reformation, rather than that society was revenging itself upon them.

Some of the inmates of our prison were sent there in an early day for long terms, for crimes of no great magnitude comparatively, who, if they had friends at the time, are now torgotten. These men feel they are lost to the world and that there is no one left to care for them. They know they are fed, clothed, guarded and kept at work, and here they believe has terminated any interest which the outside world has in them.

Many of them have labored faithfully, and their conduct gives assurance, or at least a hope, that if restored to society they would be better men. It may be urged that these are the cases for which the Constitution and Law

have provided for the exercise of Executive elemency. Theoretically such is the case; practically the men remain year after year in prison.

There are men in the prison who in my opinion have become thoroughly reformed, and from whom society would run no risk in having restored to citizenship. If the State Prison is intended for reform, as well as a punishment, the cases of these men should be looked after, as every year makes them more hopeless, and faithless of human nature and justice. One of these, leaving the prison, having served out his full time, believing that when he was trying to be a good man no one appreciated it, and that once more free he has no friends, and shut out from society, is very apt to return to his old ways.

While some have thought the pardoning power of the Executive too frequently used, in my humble opinion it has not been nearly so frequently extended, during the past two years at least, as exact justice would require.

Your Excellency has pardoned during your administration in the ratio of one to eighteen confined; if there has been no greater reformation than one in eighteen our reform department of the State Prison is hardly a success.

The Superintendent thinks more favorably of the general morals of the men than such a showing sets forth.

While it is true Executive elemency has not been lavishly used—in fact less than by any former administration—the officers cannot but speak of the interest taken in the general welfare of the prisoners and the workings of the institution, by Your Excellency. The many reforms suggested by the Governor after his return from visiting prisons in the Atlantic States, have been of great benefit to those having charge of the prison and great credit is due to him for the successful management achieved by the officers.

Since our occupancy of the new buildings, and the better classification of the prisoners it is the opinion of the Superintendent, that in cleanliness, system, order and average of health, this prison will compare favorably with any similar institution in the Atlantic States. The prisoners are warmly clad and well fed. Nine months in the year they have all the vegetables the farm will produce, and as much as they can eat—in fact visitors say they are better fed than people outside. We have raised nearly all the vegetables used from our own garden, the work being done by convict labor, at a cost to the State only of the seed.

Without boasting, we think, this year the prison garden is the finest in the State, having an abundance of potatoes, beets, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, squashes, carrots, turnips, etc.—it has been so pronounced by many persons who have looked over it.

No one knows, without experience, the value to the prison of such a garden, in not only the reduction of the meat and flour bills, but the health of the men in having not only plenty of vegetables, but those that are fresh and wholesome.

We have had the men work well and have fed them correspondingly, believing that even in a pecuniary point of view, it is profitable; at least we have escaped any accusations from discharged prisoners of their having suffered while under confinement from starvation.

While the supply bills may look large, the amount of labor done and the income received, will fully justify the expenditures.

The Commissioners who have had control of the building of the new Penitentiary, for their earnest and efficient efforts to complete the work speedily and at the least possible cost, merit, and I have no doubt, will receive the approbation of the country. If the plan and character of the work are maintained until its completion, the people of this State may rely upon having a prison which, for durability, commodiousness and convenience, will not be surpassed in the United States, if equaled.

By reference to their report it will be seen the building should be completed before winter, or a loss will accrue. The north and south wings should be ceiled overhead, as a matter of economy in heating the rooms. The walls around are of wood, which will not last long, and, in fact, are not complete. They will want completion before safety can be insured in workshops. For further particulars I would refer you to their report, annexed.

In conclusion of this subject, it would afford the Superintendent great pleasure if, not only the usual committee, but all the members of the General Assembly that can consistently with their other duties, would visit and fully examine the workings of the institution, the plan and character of the work done as well as what remains to be done, and the necessity for doing the same. By so doing, they would be better enabled to act advisedly than otherwise.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Under this head permit me to suggest the consideration of supplying the institution with such machinery as would make the winter work of the prisoners profitable, and a cash income returnable. A few years more will exhaust the clay suitable for brickmaking on the grounds, and other employment will have to be found. We have one of the finest water powers within the State, which can be made available at a small expense, to use in the workshops. The purchase of a water-wheel will be the main

cost. The power is sufficient to run a saw-mill, turning-lathe and planer, and could be made profitable in making wooden ware, wagons, cooperage, etc. Also boots and shoes, harness, leather, and various other manufactures could be established. The most of the above occupations are easily learned, and pay a fair profit. This water power cost the State some \$5,000 eight years ago, and your Excellency cannot too strongly urge upon the Legislature the propriety of having it made a source of income.

THE PRISON WALLS

Is a subject I cannot but call your particular attention to. They are at present but temporary and unsafe; built entirely of wood, but fourteen feet high, they seem but an encouragement for prisoners to escape. When we reflect that a wooden wall of that height, only two inches thick, with the Penitentiary for life on one side and liberty on the other, it seems strange that attempted escapes are not more frequent. Only a short time since three men attempted to scale these walls. Two succeeded; but the third was stopped by the vigilance of the guards. While it is true none escaped, yet, it pains me to say, one was killed before he would yield to the repeated demands of the guard to stop. This young and vigorous man is shot. Who is to blame? Certainly, not the guard; they only did their duty. He was ordered by the Superintendent to stop. Three times he was told, if he did not he would be shot. To this he paid no attention. When within a few yards of the thick brush, the Superintendent ordered the men to fire. The fault, if fault there be, rests on the prisoner and the State. The one for placing himself in a position to be shot; the other in holding out temptations, in its wooden walls, for escape, leading thereby to death.

Another great wrong we are compelled to put upon prisoners, for want of sufficient walls, is the Gardiner shackle. We are necessarily compelled to iron them, so that they cannot scale the walls. There are prisoners who have worn this instrument of torture, known inside the prison as the "man-killer," until they are broken down in health and constitution. Young and strong men, with this continued, steady weight, which pulls all day upon their loins, yield after a few years, leaving the prison broken down physically, not from over-work or under-feeding, but simply from lugging about a lot of iron to keep them from scaling fences that are no protection without. Men lay in the hospital for weeks from wearing these things, suffering great pain and begging to be relieved from the load. Your Excellency ordered a year ago, that but as few as possible should be ironed. This was complied with, but leaves many yet still really and literally ironed down. The Oregon Penitentiary is the only prison in the United States where this mode of murdering men by inches is practiced. It is murder, and of the worst type. Another consideration is, that a convict with his irons off can do a great deal more labor than one with them on.

LETTING CONVICT LABOR.

Three systems of disposing of convict labor have been tried in the various States of the Union. First, working them on account of the State, the raw material being furnished, and through its agents taking sole charge. Second, letting the prison in all its departments to parties for a specified annual amount, having control of the men under certain stipulated rules, and the entire disposition of their labor. Third, hiring the labor of the men to contractors at a per diem, the State reserving to itself the control and general discipline of the prison. The second

system is the one tried so unsuccessfully in this State. It has always and everywhere resulted in pecuniary failure, and is objectionable on account of moral and humane considerations. The system of the State furnishing and working the laborers is open to the objection that, only in rare cases and peculiar circumstances can it be made profitable. The third system seems to combine all the advantages of the two, while it secures and disposes of their earnings for a fixed and known sum, throwing upon the contractor the obligation of supplying material and disposing of the manufactured article.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

Under this system the income can readily be approximated in advance, and it has also the advantage of being practical and simple in its operations.

The judgment of those having the best opportunity for experience has unreservedly been in its favor; so much so, that it may be regarded as absolutely necessary to financial success in a prison. This rule of working is in operation in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, California and many of the Southern States, and I do not hesitate to reocmmend it as the better plan for this one. The prices range in the different States. California receives forty cents per day; Indiana, thirty-five; Pennsylvania, forty; and so on-fifty cents being the highest price per day paid that I know of.

EXPENDITURES BY QUARTERS.

Quarter ending November 30, 1871.

Escaped and discharged convicts\$	156	50
Salaries of officers	4,161	70
Drugs and medicines	- 74	17
Hardware, iron, etc	357	20
Groceries, dry goods, etc	1,519	35
Physicians	349	50
Sand	252	56
Meats	917	73
Flour	228	13
Stationery	42	40
Fixtures	263	37
Paints and oils	73	12
Printing	75	50
Clothing	1,611	95
Office fixtures	105	00
Leather and findings	251	32
Total\$1	10,439	50
Quarter ending February 28, 1871.		
Escaped and discharged convicts	115	00
Salaries of officers	3,638	9 9
Drugs and medicines, 2 qr's	502	50
Hardware	104	07
Groceries, dry goods, etc	854	08
Physicians	206	50
Meats	1,171	80
Flour	198	22
Stationery	6	75

and the second s	
Fixtures	1,067 85
Clothing	460 77
Office fixtures	15 80
Leather and findings	246 19
Miscellaneous	318 87
Wood	617 50
Lumber	271 19
Total	9,796 08
Quarter ending May 31, 1871.	
Escaped and discharged convicts\$	240 00
Salaries of officers	3,344 15
Drugs and medicines	560 70
Hardware	336 29
Groceries, dry goods, etc	1,416 48
Physicians	250 00
Meats	951 35
Flour	441 89
Fixtures	112 50
Printing	45 50
Leather and findings,	80 53
Miscellaneous	151 20
Wood	600 00
Lumber	132 86
Hay, feed and seeds	158 12
Total\$	8,821 58
Quarter ending August 31, 1871.	
Escaped and discharged convicts\$	449 00
Salaries of officers	3,694 70
Drugs and medicines	150 88
Hardware	146 53

PENILENITARI REPORT.		01
Groceries, dry goods, etc	1,375	24
Physicians	250	
Sand	947	00
Meats	1,163	19
Flour	255	13
Fixtures	90	70
Printing	99	00
Leather and findings	48	32
Miscellaneous	39	50
Wood	2,060	58
Lumber	35	97
Hay, feed and seeds	77	62
Tan bark	81	50
_		
Total\$	10,964	86
Quarter ending Nov. 30, 1871.		
Q 1001 101 1100119 1101 309 131 11		
Escaped and discharged convicts, by cash\$		
Salaries of officers	3,650	
Drugs and medicines	107	
Hardware	170	
Groceries, dry goods, etc	1,270	
Physicians	265	
Sand	336	
Meats	1,228	
Flour	392	
Stationery		51
Printing	104	
Clothing	302	
Miscellaneous	980	
Wood	874	
Tan bark	152	50
Total	10,141	51
	,	

Quarter ending August 31, 1872.

₹9	281,11	\$TstoT
00	Iħ	Hay, feed, etc
08	5,065	Miscellaneous. Wood.
00	155	Miscellaneous
92	19	The sing that the same and the same as the
83	867	Clothing.
00	89	Printing
12	09	Paints and oils
₹3	₽7	Fixtures
68	19	Stationery
78	428	Flour
† 0	1,425	
90	083	Sand
00	097	Physician.
68	1,772	Groceries, dry goods, etc
₱0	283	Hardware, iron, etc
	178,8	Salaries of officers.
99		Escaped and discharged convicts
		TIOT TO ISUMMY humas in imp

RECAPITULATION,

*Officers' Salaries

91 49 1 42 \$						9	· ·
						fa1	Т
78 881, 62 \$	*****************	B	ididx	H 998,	bau' Zai	plind mor	y ən
30 301 00 0						evods as I	sto[
<u> </u>	-91 176,8	1872	,18.	guA	22	22	99
	9I 897'8	1872	'Ig	May	,,,	29	22
	87 799'8	1872	'67 '	Kep	22	22	99
	2₹ 099°8	1781	'30'	MOV	27	"	22
		1781			72	27	77
		1781			. 99	,,	22
		1781			22	59	"
		\$0181			ending	quarter	

68 298,0	T \$fato.T
64 99 †	Hay, feed, etc
98 687	Lunuber
96 I69'I	booW
505 00	Miscellaneous
29 083	Leather and findings
₽7 038	FlourTuola
76 823,I	
00 097	Physicians
₩ 981'T	Groceries, dry goods, etc
158 85	
105 40	Drugs and medicines
3,468 12	Salaries of officers
09 884	Escaped and discharged convicts
	Quarter ending May 31, 1872.
99 896'1	\$fstoT
00 9	Tan bark
₱9 01I	Hay, feed and seed
13 081	anoənsiləəsiM.
20 472	Leather and findings
31 <u>488</u>	Clothing
95 00	Printing
06 02	Fixtures
415 32	Flour
1,280 57	sts9M
00 097	Physicians
94 666	Groceries, dry goods, etc
08 68	Hardware
09 84	Drugs and medicines
84 468,8	Salaries of officers
03 012	Escaped and discharged convicts
	Quarter ending February 28, 1812.

Expenses of Escaped and Discharged Convicts.

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For quarter ending Nov. 30, 1870...$ 156 50

" " " Feb. 28, 1871... 115 00

" " May 31, 1871... 240 00

" " Aug. 31, 1871... 449 00

" " Nov. 30, 1871... 291 00

" " " Feb. 28, 1872... 210 50

" " May 31, 1872... 438 60

" " Aug. 31, 1872... 109 50

— $ 2,010 10
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Drugs and Medicines.

For	quarter	ending	Nov.	30,	1870\$	74	17		
66	66	66	Feb.	28,	1871	502	50		
64	66	64	May	31,	1871	560	70		
66	44	64	Aug.	31,	1871	150	88		
64	66	66	Nov.	30,	1871	107	00		
64	64	66	Feb.	29,	1872	48	50		
64	66	. 66 .	May	31,	1872	102	40		
								\$ 1,546	15

Hardware, Iron, etc.

For	quarter	ending	Nov. 3	30, 1870\$	357	20		
66	. 66	66	Feb. 2	8, 1871	104	07	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
66	66	66	May 3	31, 1871	336	29		
66	66	46	Aug. 3	31, 1871	146	53		
66	66	66 1	Nov. 3	30, 1871	170	28		
66	66	66 .	Feb. 2	9, 1872	89	30		
66	66	. 46	May 3	31, 1872	158	85.		
66	- 66	~ 66 .	Aug. 3	31, 1872	283	04		
						\$	1,645	56

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Groceries, Dry Goods and Merchandise.
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For quarter ending Nov. 30, 1870...$1,519 35

" " Feb. 28, 1871... 854 08

" " May 31, 1871... 1,416 48

" " Aug. 31, 1871... 1,375 24

" " Nov. 30, 1871... 1,270 44

" " Feb. 29, 1872... 999 76

" " May 31, 1872... 1,186 44

" " Aug. 31, 1872... 1,772 89

$10,394 68
```

Physicians.

For	quarter	ending	Nov.	30,	1870\$	349	50		
44	44	66	Feb.	28,	1871'	206	50		
46	44	2 / 46	May	31,	1871	250	00		
					1871	250			
44	11 44 "	46	Nov.	31,	1871	265	00		
	46				1872				
46	66	66 *	May	31,	1872	250	00		
44	66	44	Aug.	31,	1872	250	00		
					Project		\$	2,071	00

Sand.

For	quarter	ending	Nov.	30,	1870\$	252	56		
46	46	44	Aug.	31,	1871	947	00		
66	44	44	Nov.	30,	1871	336	00		
46	44	. 46	Aug.	31,	1872	530	06		f ;
		5			·		8	2,065 6	2

Meats.

For	quarter	ending	Nov.	30,	1870\$	917	78
66	66) , 44 ,	Feb.	28,	1871	1,171	80
. 16	164	.46	May	31,	1871	951	35

36		P	ENITENTIARY REPORT.
For	quarter	ending	Aug. 31, 1871 1,163 19
66	66		Nov. 30, 1871 1,228 08
66	66	66	Feb. 29, 1872 1,280 57
64	46	66	May 31, 1872 1,523 97
66	66	44	Aug. 31, 1872 1,425 04
			\$ 9,661 73
			Flour.
T'an	anantar	anding	Nov. 30, 1870\$ 228 13
TOT	quarter	"	Feb. 28, 1871 198 22
66	46	46	May 31, 1871 441 89
66	66	66	Aug. 31, 1871 255 13
66		66	Nov. 30, 1871 392 61
64	66	66	Feb. 29, 1872 415 32
66	66	66	May 31, 1872 350 74
60		66	Aug. 31, 1872 428 37
			\$ 2,710 41
			Stationery.
For	r quarte	r ending	Nov. 30, 1870\$ 42 40
6	-	44	Feb. 28, 1871 6 75
6	6 66	64	Nov. 30, 1871 17 51
6	6 66	46	Aug. 31, 1872 61 89
			\$ 128 55
			Fixtures.
Fo	r ouarte	r ending	g Nov. 30, 1870\$ 263 37
	6 66	46	Feb. 28, 1871 1,067 85
6	6 66	66	May 31, 1871 112 50
6	6 66	66	Aug. 31, 1871 90 70
	66	66	Feb. 29, 1872 70 90
(.6 66	66	Aug. 31, 1872 24 43
			\$ 1,629 75

		PI	ALLIEN II.	Ani nerc	144.1.0		
			Paints	and Oils			
For o	uarter	ending !	Nov. 30,	1870	73	12	
66	66			1872			
						\$	123 24
			Pri	nting.			
For o	quarter	ending	Nov. 30,	, 1870	§ 75	50	
22	65	"	May 31,		45	50	
66	66	44	Aug. 31,	, 1871	99	00	
66	66	66	Nov. 30	, 1871	104	00 .	
66	6.	66	Feb. 29	, 1872	35	00	
66	"	66	Aug. 31	, 1872	58	00	
						\$	417 00
			Cle	othing.			
For	quarter	ending	Nov. 30	, 1870	\$1,611	95	
66	- "	"		, 1871			
44	66	66	Nov. 30	, 1871	302	37	
66	66	66	Feb. 29	, 1872	334	15	
66	66	66	Aug. 31	l, 1872	198	58	
						\$	3,007 82
			Office	Fixture.	S.		
For	quarte	ending	Nov. 30	, 1870	\$ 105	00	
66	46	"		, 1871		80	
						4	120 80
		1	Leather o	and Fine	lings.		
For	quarte	r ending	Nov. 30	, 1870	.\$ 251	32	
"	66	"		3, 1871		19	
66	76	46		i, 1871		53	
46	66	66		í, 1871		32	
66	66	66	U	9, 1872		1 02	

۱	THE	TIT	TO B	TITE	A 1	7 G	T TD	3711	DO	TOP	n

For o	quarter	ending	May	31.	1872	2	230	67		
66	66	. 44			, 1872			76		
			Ç	,	,				1,188	81
	×	3.6	71.4	r.·	llaneo					
			11/1	isce	uaneo	us.				
For o	quarter	ending	Feb	. 28,	1871	\$	318	87		
66	46	44	May	31,	1871		151	20		
66	. 66	. 66	Aug	. 31	1871		39	50		
66	44	1 66	Nov	. 30,	1871		$^{'}$ 980	13		
44	.6	1 66 1			1872		130	51		**
•6	66	66			1872		205	00	**	7.4
44	46	11 166 11	Aug	. 31,	1872		155	00	,	
						-			\$ 1,980	21
				LX7	ood.		/			
				* *	000.					
or q	uarter	ending	Feb.	28,	1871	\$	617	50		
66	66	1 661	May	31,	1871		600	00		· :
66	66	1 66 3 1	Aug	. 31,	1871		2,060	58		
66		TC 66- 10	Nov	30,	1871		874	12		
66	46 .	1.1 62 111.					1,691			
n 66	44		Aug.	31,	1872		2,065	80		
-	**					-			\$ 7,909	96
				Tarr	nber.	. 1				
				Liun	wer.					
or q	uarter	ending	Feb.	28,	1871.	8	271	19		
66	46				1871.		132			
66	66		_		1871.		35			
66	44		-	-	1872.		289			
			e/	,		_			\$ 729	37
								1.1		
		7								
		H	lay, 1	H'eed	and	See	a.			
or qu	arter (12		
or qu		E ending \mathbb{R}^{2}	May	31, 1	1871.	\$	158			

For	quarter	ending	May,	31,	1872	466	79			
66	46	46	Aug.	31,	1872					
					′ -			\$	914	17
			. 7	'an	Bark.					
For	quarter	ending	Aug.	31,	1871\$	81	50			
46	66	66	Nov.	30,	1871	152	50			
62	66	1 66,	Feb.	29,	1872	5	$\theta\theta$	\$	239	00
	Total E	xpendit	ures			*****		\$7	9,677	75

EXHIBIT A.

Total of Expenditures	\$79,677 75
Paid by vouchers\$76,804 40	
Paid by cash to discharged con-	
victs and attorney fees	
Paid by merchandise from sale on	
account 538 25	
Paid by wood used by officers 10 62	
Paid by supplies used by officers 22 36	
Paid by accounts collected on set-	
tlement	
Paid by accounts charged to Build-	
ing Fund 24 43	
Paid by interest collected and paid	
for attorney's fees 126 00	
Paid by accounts due for brick and	
paid by supplies 61 80	
Paid by accounts due for supplies	
unpaid	
Gross expenses	719,677 75

EXHIBIT B.
Gross expenses per Exhibit A \$79,677-75
Amount properly chargeable to
Building Fund and to be deduct-
ed from salary account as per
ledger\$ 2,716 67
Amount to same, tor board of Build-
ing Fund employees 140 50
Amount to same, for wood furn-
ished
Amount used by officers, deducted from their salaries
Amount overpaid G. K. Jackson,
Aug. 31, 1872, returned 75 00—3,222 19
Real expenditures \$76,455 56
Total of real expenditures \$76,455 56
(fain on merchandise account, per
ledger, including brick sold, furn-
ished Building Commissioners,
material for new building and
manufacture\$50,094 15
Interest collected on notes and ac-
counts
Property on hand—
Miscellaneous items,
per table No. 24\$ 818 00
Commissary supplies.
per table No. 24 616 88
Crops and vegetables,
per table No. 24 2,866 75
On brickyard, sand,
wood, etc., per ta-

ble No. 24...... 3,149 00

600,000 brick, at \$6	3,600 00—11,050 63
Improvements,	
Tools, etc., per table	
No. 24	187 00
Expended on dwell-	
ing house, per ta-	
ble No. 24	377 00
Expended on work-	
shops, pertable No.	
24	911 00
Expended on tannery,	
per table No. 24	572 50
Expended on office	0120
fixtures, per table	
No. 24	309 00
Expended on ditch-	509 00
ing, per table No.	200 00 B 2 000 MA
24	332 00 \$ 2,688 50
Total earnings	
Excess of expenditu	nres over earnings\$11,186 32
E	XHIBIT D.
Whole amount of vouche	ers issued. \$76,804-40
Amount due parties, voi	uchers not
issued	

EXHIBIT E.

Deficiency \$ 18,047 29

Amount of appropriation, 1870..... 60,000 00

\$78,047 29

Bills received, on hand \$ 4,845 81

42 PENITENTIARY REPORT.	PENITENTIARY REPORT. 4
Interest accrued 655 41 \$5,501 22	Received M. L. Savage, black-
Accounts received 2,751 52	smith work
Accounts received, due from Uni-	Received, officers for work, etc 34 00
ted States, for keeping pris-	Received, sale of saddle trees 374 00
oners	Due from United States for keep-
Total \$ 10.270 11	ing prisoners 2,017 37
Total \$ 10,270 11	Due from Building Fund, for work
EXHIBIT F.	and material furnished 23,058 00
	\$55,121 19
Total expenditures from 1868 to	
1870\$ 59,332 51	CONTRA.
Average of prisoners for same	By amount received M. P. Berry\$ 3,960 00
time, 64	By amount received Boothby, Sta-
Total cost to State of each 927 06	pleton & Co 1,053 00
Total expenditures, 1870	By overcharge to Salem Dray &
to 1872 \$79,677 75	Hack Co 14 04 \$ 5,027 04
Average of prisoners for	
same time, 88	Gain, as per Exhibit C \$50,094 15
Total cost to State, of	·
each\$ 905 42	Cash Receipts and Disbursements.
Difference in favor of	
past two years, upon	Received from sales of brick, and
each prisoner 21 64	brick accounts collected, per
On average of 88 for	ledger \$ 1,795 01
two years 1,904 32	Received from I. R. Moores, note
Jensey San	and interest 929 08
Merchandise Account.	Received from Ladd & Bush, note
The transact Account.	and interest 1 241 80
Received from sales of brick in	Received from W. H. Watkinds &
cash, accounts and supplies\$14,572 82	Co., note and interest 571 50
Due from Building Fund for 2,500,-	Received from Reed & Coffin, note
000 brick, at \$6 15,000 00	and interest 1,522 00
Received J. & L. Hixon, rent of	Received from R. Mallory, note and
dwelling 40 00	interest: 1,266 50
	1,200 00

alle service	111 THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. 487	A TO TE	PRODUCT	
TENT	TENTE	ARX	REPORT.	

Received from Reed, Coffin & Wil-	
lis, on account note and interest 1,000 00	
Received from Commercial Hotel,	
note and interest	
\$ 9,882	39
CONTRA.	
By amount paid Knight & Lord,	
attorney fees \$ 100 00	
By amount paid C. G. Curl, attor-	
ney fees 126 00	
By amount paid discharged con-	
victs, per receipts 681 00	
By amount paid Building Commis-	
sioners, per receipts 6,738 00	
bioticis, per 2001	
By amount paid State Treasurer, per receipts	
For Total	
Balance on hand, reserved to pay	
discharged convicts 187 39	
\$ 9,88	2 39

By reference to the foregoing Exhibits, it will be seen that the expenditures have exceeded the income to the amount of eleven thousand one hundred eighty six 83-100 dollars. See Exhibit C.

Had it not been for the extraordinary items to be supplied in the way of clothing, and necessary fixtures to make the place comfortable, as also needed improvements in workshops, stockades, ditches, water pipes, pumps, etc., on which much labor, not appearing on accounts, has been expended, the Superintendent is satisfied the prison could have been made a self-sustaining concern.

The poor condition of the stockades made the necessity for extra guard, lumber, stockade and convict labor, expenditures. Also, the new building going on necessarily interfered with working the men to advantage, requiring two gaugs of men, more guard expense, and consuming many articles and much labor not appearing in Exhibits.

In "cash expenditures", will be found an item of six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars, paid to Building Commissioners.

This was the proceeds of collections made on notes held by the State, for brick sold on Penitentiary account. When the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was exhausted by the Commissioners, the building was left in a condition that, uncompleted, would result in material loss to the State. The wooden buildings were very dilapidated and unsafe, and so decayed, worm-eaten, damp and foul, that the health of the prisoners suffered, and unless there was a fair prospect for the completion of the new, would require an expenditure of several thousand dollars to make them secure. Counting the cost of this, and the loss from the unprotected walls of the new, and, after a consultation with the Governor and Commissioners, who recommended the use of the money, the Superintendent decided to put this much of the proceeds of collections into the building, in order that the prisoners could be removed before another winter should come.

The cost to the State is less in this: That this money enabled the Commissioners to employ labor at more advantage than on credit; that it saved the expense necessary to put the old buildings in order, and in the end will be a great saving in the health of the prisoners and the necessity of so many guards. Had the Commissioners waited for further appropriations, the season would have been too far advanced for work this winter, and the walls would have been exposed during two seasons of wet weather.

While the total expenditures for the two years, amounting to \$79,677 75, may seem a great increase over those of the previous two years, yet, by reference to Exhibit F, it will be seen that the total expenditures by the State do not amount to as much *per prisoner* by \$21 64 (amounting, for the two years, to the sum of \$1,904 32), as during the two years from 1868 to 1870. During the two years, also, many valuable permanent improvements have been made, making really a greater difference than above in favor of this term.

Aside from the usual register of vouchers, there is now a complete set of books in the office, showing in detail every transaction of the prison, which will much facilitate the examination of receipts and expenditures, and to which the attention of the Assembly is called.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN ORE-

Received from Superm-

			20000	00	a from N	rpe	7 616-
			63 a.s. 4 a.s. a.s.	7		TY.	l k
Names.	Crime.	County.	Sentence.	00	Occupation	-	ight.
			yi's. mo's	.7		ft.	in.
Dick Collins	Murder 2d deg	Jackson	Life		Blacksmith	5	9
Filimore Frazier Madison Bled-oe	Larceny	Douglas	10		Laborer	5	8
Madison Bled-oe	Murder 2d deg	Multnomah.	Life		Baker	5	912
B. F. Butterfield	Arson	Grant	7	53		5	8
Charles Watson	Larceny	337	6		Laborer		6
Francis Jones	Forgery	Waseo	7		Barber		714
Thomas Daniels	Larceny	Cinatilla	6	-56)	Harn's mk' Machinist	ã	11 ¹ 2
Christian Haman	64	Marian	6	100	Sailor	5	41
Inlian Ladron		Malta muh	. õ	90	Laborer	5	512
Anone McWillon	Rurelany	Rakar	4	25	12000000		412
William McIntire	Munder 2d deg	Wasco	Life		Painter	1 5	8 2 3
Edward F. McKinley	Murder, ac's'ry	66	4		Plumber		5)
Antone H. Kersting.	Murder 2d deg	Clackamas	Life		Laborer	5	916
William Horton	Larceny	Josephine	3		Carpenter		1115
Edward F. McKinley Antone H. Kersting. William Horton Darville Brown	Counterfeiting	Multnomah.	5	47	Painter	ō	11
Miller Juda	LODDery	Daker	1.0	23	Butcher	5	71/2
James Alexander		6.6	117	22	Horse-tam.		10
Wm. Burchtuff W. Brooks L. Luong	As'It with in't to	Jackson	4		Laborer	5	õ
W. Brooks	Burglary [kill	Multnomah.	ō		Blacksmith		4^{4}_{2}
L. Luong	Larceny, as t int	Jackson	5		Wash-man		5
.). INPHY	Durgary (to kin	Alumoman.	()		Laborer	5	7
W. H. Gould	Burgiany	Benton			Shormaker	0	5
Tom	Larceny	Douglas	6 5		Wash-man		4
Charles Sutton	Crowd Lorowny	Limetille	. 2		Painter Farmer		$\tilde{b}_{_{1}}$
Arthur Mc Nabb Thomas Greenwood	A coll with in!	Marion	10		Laborer		91/2
Lean Cornoline	Largeny Ito kill	***	•)	21	44		8 4
John Miller	As'lt with d'no's	Wasco.	2 2	36			81/2
R. G. Campbell	Larceny (weap.	Marion	2		Farmer	5	91/2
Thomas Stone	Grand Larceny.	6.6	1 12	38	Laborer	5	812
John D. Whitaey Presley Hall, Charley	Larceny	66	3	1)1)	Farmer	Ď.	7
Presley Hall,	Manslaughter	Yambill	10	34		Ď.	11
Charley	Larceny	Josephine	2.		Laborer	5	3
Suit	66	Jackson	4		Wash-man	-5	7
Charles Bovey	64	Wasco	2		Laborer	5	8
James Parker	**********	*******	2	27	66	5	10
George	Nr 7 03 3	Benton	2	20	****		712
Charles Bovey. James Parker. George. James Hayden	Murder 2d deg	Multnomah.	Life		Sailor	5	$\frac{6^{1}_{2}}{5}$
VV 11118183 F.1118	AS'II HIT. IO ESINO	A BUSOD.	1 0		Shoemaker		4
J. E. Walsh Thomas Sheldon James Brown	Chand Language	Polym	1 1		Laborer		8
Lamas Brown	A. It in't to bill	Jackson	2		44	5	212
Quansha	Manclauchter	M ltnomah	1)	45		5	3
Edward Kenne ly	Grand Larceny	i se	5		Sailor	5	312
Edward Kenne ly Jacob Ripley	Larceny	****	3	33	Farmer		712
Henry Heath	1 66	66	3 .		Carpenter		61/2
Andrew Derringer	66	6.	22	21	Laborer		4
John Leonard	44	6.6	2		Engineer	ã	712
Ah Wau	Manslaughter	6.6	1 6	50	Wash-man		315
Henry Heath	Grand Larceny	Marion	5		Laborer		
vv iiiiam vv escott	Durgiary,	*******	4		Cook		912
Archibald Rader	Forgery	Linn	2	41	Carpenter	5	10
R. C. Welch	Burglary	Lane	2	22		5	10

GON STATE PENITENTIARY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870. tendent, M. P. Berry.

	,								
Com-	Color of Col	lor of N	ativity.	Education.	P	ecciv	.7	D:	
plexion.	hair. ey	yes.		- Stelle Hellonia	10		ou.	Di-m	1880(1.
Dark	Dark Blo	io Mim		D 10 1	1				
Medium	Dk. bwn Dk	bwn Ten	nessee	Read & writ None. Read & writ	e. Mar.	4,	1864.	June 2:	2, 1871.
Sandy	Dk. red. Gre	y Tex	as	Read & writ	e. Dec.	3.	66		
Light.	Auburn Rh	Irela	and	. 66	Nov	. 2,	1865.	April 20	, 1871.
Dark	Brown Gre	v New	z York	- 66	Nov.	. 2,	6.6	Mar. 5	66
Light	Dk.abn. Blu	le	64	4.6	May	26.	1800.	Mar. 5 Aug. 16	, 1872.
Light	Auburn Blu	y	66	46	May	26,	4.6	Aug. 16	65
Dark	Black Dk	grev Red	nany River	Read & writ	June	28,		Nov. 1	
Light	Sandy Blu	e Scot	land	Read & write	June	12.		Oct. 10 April 5	7
Light	Sandy Blu	ek S. C	arolina	46.	Oct.	18,	66	•	9
4.	Gr.	vPrus	asyavania sia.	16	Oet.	18,	44	May 8	* 6.6
Dark	Black Black	ek New	York	None	Nov.	5.		Oct. 13,	1870
Light	D'k s'nd Blu	VV/-		Read & write	Nov.	15,	6.6	Mar. 30,	1872.
R	Sandy	Pen'	svivania	66	Nov.	19,	66		
46	Gre	y Gern	nany	Read & write None	Mar.	2, 1		Oct. 10,	1870
Dark	Black Black	e Scotl	land	Rend & write	Mar.	16,	1.6	Aug. 3,	1872.
Florid	Gre	V Trela	nd	4.4	Man	7 (*	66		
Dark	Dk bwn Blac	ek New	York	Read & write	April	20.	60 1	Mar. 31, Nov. 22,	1871
Light	DIRCK Grov	Chin	8	None	Oet.	20.		Dec. 7,	1870.
Dark	Blue	e Cana	da	Rend & write	Nov.	1213,			
Florid	Lt. red "	Pen'	ylvania	6.6	Nov.	50.	1	Det. 3, July 4,	1870. 1871
Dark	Black Block	Oreg	on	44	Dec.	2,		et. 16.	1870.
46	66 66	Iowa	ennessee	66	Dec.	25,	14 16	Sept. 23,	1870.
Light	Blue	Irela	nd	None	. April	8.	509. ,	Jan. 16, Feb. 13,	1871.
Sallow	Auburn Rha	Vern	nont	Rend & write None Rend & write "" "" "" "" "" None Rend & write.	Apiil	8,	" 1]	Dec. 24,	4.6
Dark	Black Blac	k Pitt	River	None	April	19,	66 7	W-1 01	66
66	66 000	China	a	None	June :	24,	46	Feb. 21,	••
Limbt	DI- 1 T.	··· VV asi	1. Ter ty		. June !	24.		May 3,	4.6
Dark	Black Blac	k Orego	n	None. None.	Jame !	24,	66 17	Iay 13,	6.6
Light S	Sandy Blue	Irela	id	Read & write. None. Read & write. None	July :	22.	66	May 3,	
Light	Grev Blue	Trolor	en	Non.	Oet.	9,	" I	Dec. 15,	
	Brown.	Engla	ind	None	Nov.	8	" C	et. 22,	66
Dark I	Black Black	k Franc	e	66	Nov.	30.	is A	et. 23, lug. 10,	
Light	"Grev	Orego	n	Paud 6 mm 4	Dec.	2,	. (et. 16,	1871.
Fair 1	Brown. Haze	1 Ohio		write.	Dec.	2,	* [O	et. 4	6.6
Dark S	Black Blue	Maine		Read & write.	Dec.	2,	" A	eb. 17, ug. 23,	1872.
Florid S	Bandy Blue	Irolan	ylvania d	66	Dec.	2, '	N	ov. 16,	1871.
Dark I	Black Black	China		None	Dec. 2	28, 4		ov. 18,	66
Light I	t bun River	Engla	nd	None Read & write "	Mar. 1	9, 18	70.	lay 25,	
Dark I	Ok bwn Grev	Indiar	York	6.6	Mar. 1	9, 4	6		
Light	" Blue	Illinoi	S	6.6	April	5,	D	ec. 15,	1871.
	7				A KILLI	υ,	1.1	eb. 15,	1872.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN OREGON

Received from Superin-

Name.	Crime.	County.	Sentence. yr's mo's	Age.	Occupation	He ft.	ight.
Till Look. James Lore. William Wilson Starling Saunders. John Shaw. Charles Starr. W. H. Burch. Bob. John Hughes. Charles Smith. C. C. Kelley. Jim Jim Spence. George Dodson. John Allen. John Joseph. Charles Ingalls. James Wilson. Pete, (Indian.) escaped Mar 3, '62, recaptur'd May 3, '71 Total, 73.	Larceny	Douglas Baker Waseo Marion Columbia Multnomah Union	1 1 1 3 3 3 Little 2 5 1 1 2 1 6 Life 3 1 1 8	23 20 18 19 24 26 20 25 23 41 20 28 24 27 45 23 21 21 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Laborer Farmer Tinner Laborer Carpenter Laborer Laborer Farmer Laborer Laborer Blacksmith	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8 5 10 7)22 6 312 812 6 72 811 10 6 71 77 5 5 7

STATE PENITENTIARY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870—CONTINUED. tendent, M. P. Berry.

Complexion. Color of Color of Nati	vity. Education.	Received.	Dismissed.
Dark Black Black Win Sandy Blue Indian Light Sandy Blue Indian Clight Sandy Blue Illinoi Florid Au burn Light D sandy Dark Black Orego Grey Irelan Black Black Orego Grey Irelan Kent Dark Black Orego Grey Tenne Black Black Orego Grey Tenne Black Win Black Orego Grey Tenne Black Urego Black Orego Grey Tenne Black Black Orego	Read & write with the second of the second		April 22, April 22, April 22, April 22, April 22, April 22, April 29, 1872. June 14, 1871. Feb. 14, 1872. Nov. 30, 1871. Oet. 31, 1870. June 26, 1871.

Table Showing Number of Convicts Received at the Oregon State

37			Senten	œ.	A		He	ight.	
Names.	Crime,	County.	Yrs. M	Los.	Age.	Occupation	Ft.	Ins.	
Thomas Kolly	A == 214 == 241 - 1 == =						,	-	
Thomas Kelly	Assit with dan- gerous weapon		1		27	Laborer	5	737	
James Riley	Grand Larceny	Linn	- 12			Laborer	5	61/2	
James H. McCord	Rape	Linn	3			Blacksmith	5	4	
Duck Jew (China'n).	erty under flse		1						
	nretences	Ralzar	2		42	Wash-man	5	41/4	
Dodson George Ingals James	Manslaughter	Union	2		24	Farmer	5	10	
Ingals James	Grand Larceny	Union	1	3	24	Laborer	. 5	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Daniel Clark Henry Glass	Largeny.	Douglas	3		41	Farmer	5	61/2	
Henry Glass	Grand Larceny.	Douglas	1			Laborer	5	$\frac{10\frac{1}{2}}{10\frac{1}{2}}$	
Thomas Trainor	Kobbery	Multnomah	2			Sailor	5	41/2	
Timothy McCormick	Selling liquor to	TLE D' C'							1
John Glenzie	Selling liquor to	U.S.Dis. Ct.	1		33	Saddler	5	81/2	
	an Indian	U.S.Dis. Ct.	1		33	Clerk	5	6	
Ah Hug (Chinaman)	Robbery	Multnomah.	ī			Wash-man	5	2	
S. Marselles (hf bd)		T	T ! C.		0.5	T . 1	- (14	014	
Stephen Sprague	Grand Lareany	Lane	Life 1	1	90	Laborer Farmer	5	6½ 8	
Charles Hayden	Larceny	Jackson	6		33	Saddler		634	
Valentine S. Howe	Largen v	Jackson	6	1	27	Harn's mkr	5	1012	
Thomas Brown	Arson	Jackson	5			Iron-roller.		41/2	
John Smith (Indian). Thomas Johnson	Robbery	Wasco	1	3	30	Laborer	5	8 8½	
George Brown	Robbery	Multnomah.	1	1	26	Laborer	5	6	
C. Bernard	Robbery	Multnomah.	1		24	Baker	5	41/2	
George Bargeman	Robbery	Multnomah.				Sailor	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Joseph Hackney Charles Burch	Robbery	Multnomah.	2	6	20	Waiter Blacksmith	5 5	$\frac{71}{2}$ $\frac{81}{2}$	-
James Cassiday	Kobbery	Multnomah.	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	221	Laborer	5	$10\frac{72}{4}$	
C. Blakeley (Mulatto)	Assault with in-							2000	
Ioso Rodnimon	tent to kill	Marion	1		20	Barber	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Jose Rodriguez	tent to kill	Clatson	1	в	36	Drover	5	61/4	
George Nolan	Assault with in-	Old Gop	1		00	DIOVEL	0	0/4	
	tent to kill	Clatsop	1	6	39	Baker	5	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
John Mechan	Grand Largeny	Multnomah.	3		20	Waiter	5	$\frac{5}{2}$	
John Brady	Murder, second	munioman.	1		44	wanter	Э	31/4	
	degree.	Marion	Life		31	Farmer	5	6	
Jacob F. Fenton	Grand Larceny	Marion	1	- 1	26	Farmer	5	10	
Charles Parker John Latham	Grand Larceny.	Marion	3			Shoemaker	5	5	,
Andrew Wiley	Selling liquor to	Mai 1011	·)		40	Brick mldr	9	10	
	an Indian	U.S.Dis. Ct.	1		52	Farmer	5	5	
Jim (Chinaman)	Grand Larceny.	Linn	1		27	Cook	5	71/4	
Ben Martin (Indian). Salamette (Indian)	Assault with in	Linn	3		21	Hrn's mkr.	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
•	tent to kill	Yamhill	2		26	Laborer	5	6	
Slamilk (Indian)	Assault with in-				i			0	
	tent to kill	Yamhill	2		22	Laborer	5	2	
Cawassa (Indian)	Assault with intent to kill	Vambill	1		24	Laborer	5	2	
	out of Kill	Lammin	1	1	44	Laborer	5	3	

Penitentiary from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872.

,	Com- plexion.	Color of hair.	Color of eyes.	Nativity.	Education.	Date 1	Received	Date	Dism'	sd.
								}		
	Dark	Black	Hazel	Treland .	Read and write	Oet	25, 1870	Out 9	1871	
	Mdm Fr	Brown	Blue	Ireland	Cannot	Nov.	4, 1870			
	Fair	Lt. Bwn	Blue	Missouri	Read and write	Nov.	4, 1870		21, 10	0 24 0
							-,			
	David	Dlasla	Dlank.	Citien	0 4	T	0 4000			
	Light	Rh Rum	Blue	Tonnossoo	Cannot	NOV.	9, 1870 16, 1870			
	Light	Brown	Blue	Missouri	Read and write Read	Nov.	16, 1870	Jan	15 18	(7.)
	Light	Brown	Blue	Indiana	Read Cannot	Nov.	18, 1870	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10, 10	1
	Light	Lt Brn	Blue	Ireland	Cannot	Nov.	18, 1870			
	Dark	Black	Black	California	Cannot Read	Nov.	18, 1870		31, 18	71.
	Light	Brown	Biue	Ireland	Read	Nov.	19, 1870			
	Light	Lt Brn	Blue	Ireland	Read and write	Nov.	26, 1870	Oct.	18, 18	71.
	Light	Lt Brn.	Blue	Ireland	Read and write	Nov.	26, 1870	Oct	26. 18	71.
	Dark	Black	Black	China	Cannot	Nov.	26, 1870			
	Florid	Brown	Blue Blue	Maine	Cannot Read	Nov.	29, 1870			
	Florid	Lt Brn.	Blue	reland	Read	Dog	30, 1870 2, 1870	NOV.	10, 15	11.
	Florid	Light	Blue	New York	Read and write	Doe	2, 1870			
	LBRK	Drown	Brown	New orser	Read and write	100	2, 1870			
	Dark	Black	Black	Oregon	Cannot	Dec.	3, 1870			
	Light	Brown	Blue	England	Read	Dec.	11, 1870	Nov.	25, 18	71.
	Light	Brown	Blue	Prussia	Cannot Read	Dec	11, 1870			
	Mdm Fr	Lt Brn	Blue	Maryland	Read and write	Dec.	11, 1870 18, 1870	TAOA*	40, 10	11.
	Light	Light	Lt. Blue	10wa	Read and write	Dec.	24, 1870			
	11911	Brown	Lt. Blue	Indiana	Read and write	1300	24, 1870	Nov.	3, 18	71.
	Medium	Brown	Blue	Iowa	Read and write	Dec.	24, 1870			
	Dark	Black	Black	New York	Read	Jan.	14, 1871	July 4	1871	r g
	Dark	Black	Brown	California	Cannot	Jan.	15, 1871	May	21, 18	72.
	Light	Lt. Brn	Blue	Ireland	Read	Lan	15 1871	More	96 18	27->
	recutilen	Literill	CILCA	VI 21 88	15.09.0	Vare	1 1 1871	1		
	Light	very Lt	Diue	Ireland	Read and write	March	9, 1871	Fb.	20, 18	572.
	Light	Brown	Blue	Pennsylvania	Read	March	17, 1871			
	19 PK	Brown	J. LYPAV	Pannsylvania	Road	Manal	19 1971	Feb.	27, 18	372.
	Dark	Brown	Blue	Ireland	ReadCannot	Marel	1 20, 1871			
	-							1		
	Dk Red.	Brown	Blue	Virginia	Read and write	March	25, 1871	Nov.	30, 18	371.
	Dark	Drk Brn	Black	China	Cannot	Annil	5 1871	· Mary	h 17 18	27.67
	Dark	Black	Black	Oregon	Cannot	April	5, 1871	Marc	h 14,18	372.
	Dark	Black	Black	Oregon	Cannot	April	17, 1871			
	Dark	Black	Black	Oregon	Cannot	April	17, 1871			
	Dark	Black	Black	Oregon	Cannot	April	17, 1871	April	11, 18	372.

NUMBER CONVICTS RECEIVED

	Į.	1	Sentence	-1-	1	Fire:	11.4	
Names.	Crime.	County.	Doneonic		Oceannoti-	Hei	gut.	
	0.222202	Country.	Va. IM.	96	Occupation	France 4	-	
	!	<u> </u>	Yrs. Mo	H = 0	1	Ft.	Ins.	
D 34 3 D		1	1		1	1		
Bradford Bemer	Adultery	Columbia		6 34	Carpenter	5	91/2	
Eli Mason	Manslanghter.	Ronton	1	27	Blacksmith	5	7	
James W. Fenn	Grand Larceny	[[matilla	2 -	107	Carpenter	5	71/4	
Lewis Clark	Assault and rob-		_		Oar penter	O O	674	
	bing	Union	5	4.5	TA	F .	112/	
Thomas J. Shannon	Grand Largony	Donales	1		Farmer		1134	
T. H. D. Loss	Tittomin a formed	Douglas	1	34	Surveyor	5	9%	
1. II. D. LIOSS			I	1		1		
	checks with in-					i		
C1 1 C 1	_ tent to defraud	Multnomah.	8	30	Civil Eng'r	5	8	
Charles Gaul	Larceny	Marion	. 3	29	Butcher		111/4	
J. Orchard (2d term)	Forgerv	Multnomah	4 . 1	. 26	Farmer		11%	
Alfred Rushton	Ass'lt with dan-			1			LA/Z	
	gerous weenen	Multnomah	6	21	Machinist	5	51/4	
Chin Foy (Chinam'n)	Grand Largeny	Multnomuh	1					
J. J. Smith	Giving liquor to	munoman.	4	20	Wash-man	5	3/2	
	Indians		1	100.0	73	_		
Zadok Wilson	Mandan	U.S.Dis. Ct.	1	134	Bootmaker	5	71/2	
Zadrok Wilson		35 11	T 10					
FF 1 337 3737	degree	Multnomah.	Life	,35	Farrier	5	71/2	
T. A. Ward(Negro)				-				
Curi Cari	_ degree	Multnomah.	Life	50	Barber	5	71/2	
Silas Osborn	Larceny	Clateon	1	138	Cooper	5	71/2	
Ct. W. Bartlett	Grand Larcony	Donolas	1	93	Blacksmith	5	51/2	
G. W. Saxe	Ass'lt with dan-	- ong.tto	-	2015	Diacksiiiiiii	U	0.72	
	COPOUR WORKON	Linn	2	191	C11			
John Baines	Passing country	Littli	. 4	. 101	Clerk	5 1	0	
	foit money	T:	0	00	D 1	_		
Wirk Lim (Indian)	feit money	Linn	3	23	Barkeeper	5 -	71/4	
Kirk Jim (Indian)	Manslaughter	Linn		30	Laborer	5	61/2	
Joseph Sears	Grand Larceny	Baker	4	25	Farmer	5	8	
James Anderson	Grand Larceny	Baker	3	31	Horseshoer	5	6	'
John Mocine	Grand larceny	Union	1 6	20	Machinist	5	8	
Nelson Bartholomew	Grand Largeny	Union	- 1	31	H orsebrk'r		7	
John Shepard	Grand Larceny.	Union	3	40	Carpenter		0	
John Wilson	Larceny	Multnomah.	1	22	Sailor		5%	
William O'Connor	Grand Larceny	Multnomah	1 6	40	Shoemaker			
Daniel Stimpson	Grand Largeny	Multnomah	1	60	2 Hoemaket		9	
John Foster	Seduction with	radimoniani.	1	201	Laborer	5	8	
		36.14	0	0.	5 11			
George (Indian, 2d	marriage	Multnoman.	3 .	21	Boiler-mkr	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
deorge (Indian, 20)	0.17							
term)	Grand Larceny	Benton	2	21,	Laborer	5 .	71/2	
Jim (Indian, second)								
term)	Larceny	Benton	2	22	Laborer	5	8	
Unariey (Indian, 2d)				1		0	0	
term)	Grand Larceny.	Benton	2	20	Laborer	5	3	_
Edward Reif	Larceny	Marion	2	21	Laborer			
John W. Savage	Giving liquor to	JULIA I TOTA	4 .	21	Laborer	5	7	
	an Indian	II S Dia Ct	1 .	100	D 1	_	0	
John Wilson	T amounts	Madda Ct.	1	30	Barkeeper		9	
Charles H Park-	Care d. T.	Multnomah.	1 6	22	Ropemaker		4	
Charles H. Parker	Grand Larceny	Multnomah.	1	25	Shoemaker	5	41/2	
J. U. Spencer	arceny	Multnamah	1	45	Laborer		$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Charles Morell	Grand Larceny	Jeckson	4 6	19	Laborer		91/2	
Junus Wesner	Larcenv	Jackson I	4 6	20	Laborer		51/2	
James Good	tirand Larceny	. lackson	4 6	23	Laborer		$4\frac{1}{2}$	
W. W. Shepard	Larceny	Marion	3	33			$\frac{\pi}{5}$	
	0			,00		47 (U	

AT THE PENITENTIARY—CONTINUED.

			-	_				_
	Com- plexion.		Color of eyes.	Nativity.	Education.	Date	Received	Date Dism'sd.
	Medium Light Light	Brown Light Lt Brn	Blue Hazel Blue	New York Illinois Illinois	Read and write Read and write Read and write	April May May	23, 1871 8, 1871 11, 1871	Sept. 25, 1871. Sept. 1, 1871.
	Dark Dark	Black Drk Brn	Blue Hazel	New York Scotland	Read and write Read and write	May May	17, 1871 20, 1871	April 27, 1872.
	Dark	Black	1)976	New York	Read and write Read Read and write	July	25, 1871 1, 1871 1, 1871	
	Light Dark	Brown Black	Blue Black	England China	Read and write Read and write	July July		Aug. 21, 1871. June 13, 1872.
	Dark	Lt Brn	Lt. Brn	Ohio	Read and write	July	17, 1871	July 2, 1872.
	Dark	Brown	Hazel	Virginia	Read	July	17, 1871	Nov. 30, 1871.
	Dark	Dk&Gy	Hazel	Indiana	Read Read and write Read and write	Aug.	17, 1871 16, 1871 2, 1871	July 19, 1872. Nov. 4, 1871.
	Light	Lt Brn	Blue	New York	Read and write	Nov.	4, 1871	
)	Dark Dark Light Light Light Dark Dark Dark	Drk Brn Brown Brown T'n ≪ Brown Light Dark	Black Black Brown Hazel Blue Blue Blue	Oregon California Denmark Switzerland Michigan Kentucky New York Ireland	Read and write Read Read Cannot Read and write Read and write Cannot Read and write Cannot Read Read Read	Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov.	4, 1871 4, 1871 8, 1871 8, 1871 15, 1871 15, 1871 15, 1871 25, 1871 25, 1871 25, 1871	M arch 16,1872.
	Light	A uburn	Hazel	Australia	Read and write	Dec.	1, 1871	
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					Cannot		4, 1871	
•	Lt Copr Light	Black Au burn	Black Blue	Oregon Germany	Cannot Read and write	Dec.	4, 1871 6, 1871	
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NUMBER CONVICTS RECEIVED

Names.	Crime.	County.	Sent	ence.	A	Oamastian	He	ight.
		County.	Yrs.	Mos.	13.6°	Occupation	Ft.	Ins.
David Wright Edward Harris R. H. Sullivan Edward Percy John McDonnell	Larceny Larceny	Marion Marion Lane Multnomah.	1 1 2 1 1		35 24 24 24	S hoemaker Farmer Painter Clerk Laborer		7 6 6½ 9
James H. Gill	Larceny Larceny	Multnomah. Multnomah. Multnomah.	5	6	24 43 26	Carpenter Pilot	5 5 5	6½ 4¾ 4
Morris Graves. Julian Ladrew (half-	Forgery	Marion	1 2		20	Farmer Laborer	5 5	53/4
breed, third term) Abram Rand Michael McCormick.	Murder, second	Lane	3		24	Laborer Laborer	5 5	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 6 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Jacob Engel	degree Murder, second					Laborer	5	7
Patrick Lewis	Forgery	Douglas Douglas	Life 1 1 2	6	20 28 22	Butcher Laborer Sailor Teamster Wash-man	5 5 5 5	6 ¹ 4 4 ¹ 2 2 ¹ /2 8 4 ³ /4
breed, second term) David Hart (half-	Larceny	Jackson	5			Laborer		101/2
John Weeland (2d		Jackson	1		19	Laborer	5	8
William G. Roland George W. Butler William Marshall	mit a rape Larceny Adultery Larceny	Marion Multnomah.	8 1 2 1		35, 31,	Tailor Farmer Gardener Butcher	5	5¾ 8 11¼ 6
Maggie Marshall G. Garrett Cornelius Gilfoy	Murder, second	Multnomah.	1 3		39	House-kpr Ship-elkr	5 5	2 4
Charles Roebuck Charles Gerroy	Highway Rob-	Multnomah.	3		45	Miner Stone-msn.	5	4½ 9¾
Thomas J. Allen William B. Darberry Charles Wilson Thomas Barbour	Larceny	Jackson Jackson	4 5 12 9		21 27 30	Laborer Sawyer Farmer Farmer Farmer	5 5 5 5 5 5	9½ 5 7 5½ 7
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AT THE PENITENTIARY—CONTINUED.

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Fair	Au burn	Blue	Indiana	Read and write	Dec.	13, 1871		
Medium	Drown	brown	Mississippi	Read and write	Dec.	27, 1871		
Mun rr	Brown	Blue	Ireland	Read	Hah	17, 1872		
Dark	Rlack	Lt. Rlug	Alabama	Read and write Read	Feb.	24, 1872		
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ran	Lt Dill.	DIK DIL	Illinois	Read and write	Marci	h 18, 1872		
Dark	Black	Drk Gry	Oregon	Cannot	April	6, 1872		
Light	Light	Blue	Kentucky	Read and write	April	27, 1872		
Dark	Bn& Gy	Hazel	Ireland	Read	May	6, 1872		
						-,		
Dark	Brown	Blue	Germany	Read and write	May	6, 1872	July	17, 1875
Dark	Drk Ren	Brown	Moss	Read	May	20, 1872		
Fr&Fed	Au burn	Blue	Oregon	Read and write	May	20, 1872 22, 1872		
Dark	Black	Black	China	Cannot	May	29, 1872		
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Mdm Fr	Gsh Brn	Blue	Virginia.	Read and write	June	29, 1872 1, 1872		
BRUIN FT.	Lat. Dill.	Diue	Louisiana	Road	17 37	2, 1872		
Dark	DIRCK	Black	Oregon	Read	. 11 37	2, 1872		
Mdm Fr	Light	Blue	West Indies	Read	July	5, 1872		
Dark	Brown	Hazel	Ireland	Read	A 1100	8, 1872		
Light	Brown	Hazel	England	Read and write	Aug.	9, 1872		
				Read		15 1950		
Dark	Black	Black	Inoic	Rand	A 1	15, 1872 25, 1872		
Mdm Fr	Brown	Brown	Tennessee	Read and write	Aug.	25, 1872		
Mdm Fr	Light	Brown	Missouri	Read and write Read	Aug.	25, 1872		
Mdm Fr	Brown	Hazel	Illinois	Read and write	Aug.	25, 1872		
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Showing the number of Convicts Dismissed at expiration of Sentence, from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872. TABLE

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		Grand Larceny. Larceny. Assault with int to kill. Grand Larceny. Larceny. Larceny. Clatsop. Carreny. Marion. Grand Larceny. Marion. Grand Larceny. Larceny. Larceny. Grand Larceny. Chantilla. Larceny. Unatilla. Unatilla. Unatilla. Unatilla. Unatilla. Unatilla. Wasco. Benton Murder, accessory after the fact. Wasco. Manslaughter. Multnomalt.
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		Grand Lareeny Larceny Lareeny Assault with int. to kill. Grand Lareeny Commit rape. Lareeny Murder, accessory after the fact. Lareeny
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	စံ	Arthur McNabb William Horton Isaac Cornelius J. E. Walch Thomas Sheldon William Ellis R. G. Campbell Thomas Stone Charley Watson Angus McMillen Angus McMillen Angus McMillen Angus McMillen Angus McMillen Angus McMillen Charley Watson Starling Saunders John Shaw Chs. Bovey, hif bree George, (Indian) E. F. McKinley James Parker Ah Wan. Chinama
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1870 Jim, (Indian) 1870 Jim, (Indian) 1866 Thomas Daniels 1866 Thomas Relecy 1870 Thomas Keley 1867 Julian Ladrew 1869 Quansha, (Indian). 1869 Quansha, (Indian). 1870 Jackson Grant 1870 Jackson Grant 1870 Andrew Derringer. 1870 Archipal Rader. 1871 Jim, (Chinaman).
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PELITENTIARY REPORT.

Showing Number of Convicts Dismissed by Pardon from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872. TABLE

CRIME. CRIME. COUNTY. SENTENCE. AGE DATE OF PAID
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TABLE

Showing the number of Convicts Dismissed by the Supreme Court from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872.

1 20	1 81
DATE OF DIS- CHARGE.	24 October 31, 1870.
AGE	
ENTENCE.	
SENTENCE.	Life
COUNTY.	Union
CRIME.	Murder 2d degree
NAME,	July 7, 1870 George Dodson
WHEN RE- CEIVED.	July 7, 1870

TABLE

Showing number of Convicts who have Died from Sept. 15th, 1870, to Sept. 1st, 1872.

	-	TR'S. MOS. AGE CEASE.	22 March 14, 1872. 40 March 16, 1872. 4 6 23 July 6, 1872. 56 July 17, 1872.
	Adamon		Linn Union Jackson Clackamas
The second secon	CRIME		Grand larceny Grand larceny Grand larceny Murder 2d degree.
	NAME.		April 5, 1871 Ben. Martin (Indian)
	WHEN RE-		April 5, 1871 Nov. 15, 1871 Dec. 7, 1871 May 6, 1872

TABLE

Showing number of Convicts who have Escaped from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872.

	71
DATE OF RECAPTURE.	27 April 21, 1871 29 June 8, 1871 20 June 8, 1871 June 11, 1871 33 Sept. 19, 1871 Jan'y 17, 1872
DATE OF ECAPTURE	11,
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DATE OF ESCAPE.	20,000,000
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CRIME.	Grand larceny Robbery Larceny and assault with intent to kill.
NAME.	May 18, 1870 George Bargeman. Robbery Dec. 24, 1870 George Bargeman. Robbery Barch Joseph Hackney. Robbery March 2, 1868 Lee Leong. Larceny and a tokall, 4; less recapture, 2; still at large, 2.
WHEN RE-	May 18, 1870 Dec. 18, 1870 Dec. 24, 1870 March 2, 1868 Total, 4; 1

TABLE

Showing number of Convicts sent to Insane Asylum from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872.

VHEN RE.	NAME.	CRIME,	COUNTY.	SENTENCE.	AGE	G. AGE SENT TO ASTLUM
Dec. 2, 1870 Nov. 8, 1871	1870 Charles Hayden. 1871 James Anderson.	Larceny Grand larceny.	Jackson	9 89	34	14 Nov. 21, 1871.

TABLE NO. IX.

Showing Recapitulation of Tables 1 to 8, Inclusive.

Number of	Convict	s received from Superintendent M. P. Berry recaptured May, 1871, escaped March, 1872 received from Sept 15, 1870, to Sept. 1, 1872	1	187
44	66		64	101
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	discharged by expiration of sentence		
4.4	6.6	by pardon	- 18	
4.6	# 66	by order of Supreme Court	1	
6.6	6.6	by death	4	
44	6.6	escaped, 4, less 2 recaptured	2	
44	6.6	sent to Insane Asylum	2	01
Number in	Prison S	September 1st, 1872		96

TABLE NO. X.

Showing Period of Sentences of Convicts Received from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872.

No. sentenced for 6 months. 2 No. sentenced for 6 years. 7 "1 year. 49 "7 years. 2 "1 year and 3 mos 3 "8 years. 2 "1 year 6 mos. 7 "9 years. 1 "2 years. 33 "10 years. 5 "4 2 years 6 mos. 3 "11 years. 1 "4 3 years. 30 "12 years. 3 "4 4 years. 10 "10 10				
"1 year	No. sentenced for	6 months 2	No. sentenced :	for 6 years
" 1 year and 3 mos 3 " 8 years				
1 year 6 mos 7				8 years 2
2 years				9 years 1
2 years 6 mos 3 11 years 11 years 1 12 years 3				10 years 5
3 years 30 " 12 years 3				11 years 1
				12 years 3
		4 years 10		life 14
" 4 years 6 mos 3				
6 5 years 12 Total				187

TABLE NO. XI.

Showing the Counties from which Convicts were Received from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872.

Baker	9	Linn	9
Benton		Marion 2	2
Clatsop	4	Multnomah	51
Columbia		Polk	1
Coos	- 1	Umatilla	9
Clackamas		Union	10
Douglas		Wasco	9
Grant	2	Yamhill	5
Tookson	17	U. S. District Court for Oregon	6
Josephine		_	_
Lane	4	Total18	37

TABLE NO. XII.

Showing Receptions and Discharges monthly, from September 15, 1870, to September 1, 1872.

				_	-	_							
MONTHS.	Received from M. P. Berry	by wa	Ree'd from U.S. Dist. Ct. for Ogn.	Disch'ed by expiration of sentence.	Disch'ed by pard'n	Disch'ed by death.		Discharged by order Supreme Ct.	Escaped	Recaptured	Fotal number received.	Total No. left pris- on during month.	No.in prison at end of each month
September	78	1 12 11	2	5	9			1			73 1 14 11	1 7	72 66 80 89
1871. January February March April May June July August September October November		3 6 6 4 1 6 1	1	1 2 1 5 5 2 2 1 7	2 1 1 2 1 1 1 *4		1	000000 000000 000000 00000 00000 00000 0000	1	†11	3 7 6 5 2 7 1		91 89 93 92 92 89 94 92 89 82 79
December		3 2 2 2 6 4 4 7		1 4 3 3 3 5 5	1 2	1				1	3333	1 5 7 3 2 3 3 2 1 1 5 7 7 3 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	93 91 87 86 90 93 92 96
Total	78	107	-6	64	18	4	2		4	4 3	189	93	96

U. S. prisoner, pardoned by President Grant.
 † Recapture of Pete, an Indian; escaped in May, 1862.

TABLE NO. XIII.

Showing the Crimes of Convicte Received from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872.

ArsonAdultery	2	Obtaining property under false pretenses	1
Assault with intent to kill	11	Perjury	3
Assault with dangerous weapon Assault with intent to commit rape.		Passing counterfeit money	
Burglary	9	Robbery	16
Counterfeiting	1	Seduction	1
Forgery	7	Selling liquor to Indians	6
Murder 2d degree	14	Uttering forged check	1
Manslaughter	6	Total	187
Murder, accessory after fact	1		

TABLE NO. XIV.

Showing the Place of Nativity of Convicts Received from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872.

Alabama	- 1	New York 21
Australia		New Jersey 1
California		Oregon-Indians 21, whites 2 23
China	9	Ohio 4
Canada	- 9	Pennsylvania 7
Denmark		Rhode Island
England		Switzerland 1
France	0	Scotland 5
Germany	9	South Carolina 1
Ireland		Sweden 2
Illinois	- 9	Tennessee 6
Indiana	10	Texas 3
Iowa		Vermont 1
Kentucky		Virginia 4
Louisiana	2	Wisconsin
Missouri		Washington Territory 1
Maine	2	West Indies
Mississippi	1	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY
Michigan	1	Total
	3	
Maryland		Native born125
Massachusetts	4	Foreign born 62

TABLE NO. XVI.

Showing the Previous Occupation of Convicts, Received from September 15, 1870, to September 1, 1872.

OCCUPATION.		OCCUPATION.	NO.
Baker Barber Barkeeper Blacksmith Brickmoulder Boilermaker Butchers Barpenters Blerks Books Boopers Borover Borgineer Barmer Barmer Barmer Barmer Barmer Barmer Barner Barner Barner Barner Barnessmakers Bousekeeper Boronroller Baborers	3 4 2 8 1 1 4 9 3 3 2 1 1 2 5 1 1	Machinist. Miner. Painter. Plumber. Printer. Pilot. Ropemaker. Sailors. Shoemakers. Shipcaulker. Surveyor. Stonemason Tailor. Tinner. Teamster Weaver. Wheelwright. Washmen Waiters.	

TABLE NO. XVÍI.

Showing the Race and Sex of Convicts, Received from September 15, 1870, to September 1, 1872.

Indian males.	Half-breed males. 7 Mulatto males. 16 Total	Half-breed females 1
---------------	---	----------------------

TABLE NO. XVIII.

Showing the Ages of Convicts Received, from September 15, 1870, to September 1, 1872.

AGE.	NO.	AGE.
umber 15 years of ageumber 17 years of age		Number 34 years of age Number 35 years of age Number 36 years of age
19 years 20 years	20	umber 37 years of umber 38 years of
21 years of age	15	umber 39 years of umber 40 years of
23 years	9	umber 41 years o
umber 24 years of age	75	umber 42 years umber 43 vears
26 years of age	00	umber 44 years of
27 years of	-	umber 45 years of
umber 28 years of age	ත ප	Number 48 years of age
30 years of age	10	umber 50 years of
31 years of	11	umber 52 years of
900	-	Number 56 years of age
C- John C	00	

TABLE NO. XIX.

Showing the Education of Convicts, Received from September 15, 1870, to September 1, 1872.

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	电电影线性电影电影 医血石医胃蛋白蛋白 医医耳样毒素 人名西	an read and write	
And the second s	医电角线测量 医电子性性性 医乳蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白蛋白	an read and write	
Approximation of the second se	的复数爱戴克朗斯奇 医自己医胃胃肠炎病 医医胃性毒素 人名英格兰西 中心保持者 法	an read and write	
Approximation of the second se	电电离电路电路电路 医有电离 医感染性的 医自己性免疫 人名英格兰姓 化分离性电话 医牙状状虫	an read and write	
Variable Control of the Control of t	电电电弧转电弧接收 医自己医疗法检验法 医自己等性的 人名英格兰姓 计分数数字符 化乙烷苯丙酯 医艾曼氏征)an read and write	
Various and the second	read	No education	

TABLE NO. XX.

1

Showing Proportions of Convictions of Convicts, Received from September 15, 1870, to September 1, 1872.

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	OH ONE MILL OF COMPANY TO STORY	On the third conviction
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Total	CIT STRO MILLY CONT. A CONCURSION OF STRONG	On the fact conviction 175 On the third conviction

TABLE NO. XXI.

Showing Pardons since State Organization.																					
NAMES OF GOVERNORS.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	Total	term	Average num- ber of Prison-	ers	ber of Prison-	Ratio of Par-
John Whiteaker. A. C. Gibbs. G. L. Woods. L. F. Grover.	***	4	3	6	4 2	4	8	5	7 8	6	8	10	13	10	3	17 26 45 17		170 209 383 290	1		0 8 8½ 7

TABLE NO. XXII.

Showing Employment of Convicts in Prison, September 1, 1872.

Employed in garden

TABLE NO. XXIII.

Showing Yearly Receipts and Discharges, Deaths, Pardons and Escapes of Convicts from 1854 to 1872.

YEAR.	Received	Pardoned	of Sentence		Asylum	Escaped	Recaptured	of Supreme Court	1 2 0
1854 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871.	8 5 3 14 17 20 17 23 18 17 19 31 41 28 35 50 58 29	2 1 1 1 6 2 6 4 5 8 7 14 6 9 10 17 11 3	3 2 3 3 1 1 8 4 8 5 6 15 18 19 18 38 24	1 1 1 1 2 2 1	1	11 40 13 20 3 4 7 10	1 8 19 7 7 1 2 6 6 2 2	2 1	5 8 7 17 17 31 39 30 36 36 51 56 77 77 80 93 98 96
Total	464	112	173	15	4	128	68	4	96

Recapitulation of Preceding Table.

The state of the s		
m	!	
Total number received		464
Total number pardoned	1	112
Total number discharged at expiration of sentence		173
Total number deceased		181
Total number removed to Insane Asylum		4
Total num har accountd	1700	
Total number recaptured	68	
Total number discharged by order of Supreme Court		A
Star of order of order of order	*****	368
	*****	9(8)
Total number now in prison		96

TABLE NO. XXIV.

Showing the Average Cost of Sustaining a Convict with Subsistence, Clothing, Bed and Bedding, for Two Years.

ARTICLES.	v.	^LU	æ.
Subsistence (food and drink) Clothing Bed and bedding. Shoes. Tobacco			22 82 38
Total cost each convict for two years	\$	155	84

Cost of each prisoner per day, .21.3. Cost of each officer or guard per day, .48.5.

TABLE NO. XXV.

Showing Cost of Medicines and Medical Attendance for Two Years.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED.	AMOUNT.
Amount paid physicians, as per bills on file	\$2,071 00 1,079 81
Total	\$3,150 81

Average of above for two years, for each convict, \$35 80. Cost for each convict per day, 4 9-100.

TABLE NO. XXVI.

Showing Statement of material purchased and now on hand or used in making permanent improvements, or engaged in the manufacture of brick.

MISCELLANEOUS.	
1 Two-horse wagon	\$ 100 00 \$ 35 00 35 00 175 00 87 00 30 00 7 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 77 00 — 607 00
TANNERY.	
Plans and specifications for building. Lumber, as per bill on file	20 00 500 00 37 50 15 00 — 572 50
OLD PRISON.	
1 Force pump	35 00 7 00 45 00 100 00 — 187 00
DWELLING HOUSE.	150 00
Lumber, as per bill on file	59 00 59 00 85 00 20 00 16 00 40 00 7 00 — 377 00
WORKSHOPS.	
Lumber, as per bill on file	390 00 172 00 90 00 30 00

MATERIALS PURCHASED AND USED, ETC.,—CONTINUED.

* , ***				95-1-1-US-15
3 Barrels lime, at \$5	\$ 15	-00	\$	
3 Barrels lime, at \$5	137			
triass and sash, as per bills on file	52	00		
Tools in harness and shoe-shops	25	-00	-	911 00
	1			
n market and mark				
BRICK YARD.				
7 434	000	00		
1 Steam engine	900			
420 Cords wood, at \$3 45	1,449	00		
350 Cubic yards sand, at \$1	350			0.440.00
1 New brick-moulding machine	450	UU	-	3,149 00
COMMISSARY SUPPLIES.				
COMMISSARY SULT IMPS.				
800 lbs soft soap, at 3 1-2c	26	00		
15 Gallons vinegar, at 40c.		00		
150 lbs fine salt, at 2 1-2c		75		
100 lbs coffee, at 25c		00		
20 lbs tea, at \$1		00		
50 lbs dried apples, at 10c.		00		
200 lbs bacon, at 16 2-3c	33			
20 lbs castile soap, at 37 1-2c		50		
40 lbs candles, at 37 1-2c		00		
5 lbs cinnamon, at 50c		50		
32 Gallons molasses, at 40c	12			
500 lbc engar at 11a	55			
500 lbs sugar, at 11c	25			
100 lbs beans, at 6c		00		
200 lbs coarse salt, at 1 3-4c				
30 Gallons coal oil, at 90c	27	50		
15 Gallons lard oil, at \$1 60				
10 Gallons syrup, at 60c.	24	001		
120 lbs common brown soap, at 10c	12	;		
150 lbs butter, at 30c				
100 lbs corn beef, at 15c.	45	!		
10 bble nickles of \$10	15 100			
10 bbls pickles, at \$10. 1-2 dozen brooms, at \$6.				
200 lbs beef, at 7c.	14	00		
600 lbs flour, at \$2 75	16			
9 bbls cider vinegar, 270 gallons, at 40c	108			616 88
the Bury me California, at to decension to the second	100	00		010.00
OFFICERS' AND OTHER APARTMENTS OF				
NEW PRISON.				
1 Monit hook				
1 Merit book) 2 Record books Per contract	000	00		
I dozon choire	92			
1 dozen chairs	36			
17 yards matting	18			
6 yards cornect	155			200 00
6 yards carpet	7	50		309 00
CROPS.				
250 Bushels oats, at 37 1-12c	93	75		
10				

75

MATERIALS PURCHASED AND USED, ETC.—CONTINUED.

	1		
14 Tons hay, at \$15	\$ 210	00	\$
210 dozen sheaf oats, at 4c	105	00	r
150 Bushels barley, at \$1			
10,000 Heads cabbages, at 5c			
900 Tomato plants, 200 bushels, at \$1			
2,000 Bushels potatoes, at 50c			
100 Bushels beans, at \$3			
20 Bushels onions, at \$2		00	
30 Bushels beets, at \$2		00	
20 Bushels carrots, at \$1,		00	
4 Bushels peas, at \$2		00	
800 Bushels baking squashes, at 10c		00	
1 Acre cucumbers, on vines, sufficient for 10 barrels			
pickles, at \$5		00	
50 Bushels turnips, at \$1		00	-2,86675
6,000 Shingles, manufactured by convicts, at \$3 50			21 00
Convict labor-Work on stable, thirty days, carpen-			
ters, at \$3			90 00
,			
Total			8 9,707 13
	L		

TABLE NO. XXVII.

Showing estimates of cost of brick manufactured, and proceeds from the manufacture of same for two years.

The second secon					1.00
ea	100 0 100				
Sand					
Wood	6,443	69			
Lal or-Superintendent of brick-making and boss			-		
night burners	968		1		
12,8-0 days work of convicts, at \$1	12,840	00	ĺ		
Too's-Shovels, etc., used up and worn out	100				
Tean ing-48 days hauling wood to kiln, at \$4	192	00			
20 Days hauling vats to and from kiln, at \$4	1 80	00;			
2 Days hauling poles, at \$4	1 8	00			
Sheet iron doors—For arch mouths, 40, at 50c	20	00			
Buck mits—For burners, 6 dozen, at \$18	108	00			
Lumber-Used up and worn out in kiln, sheds,	1	- 1			
hack boards and covers, 10 M., at \$15	150	00			
Machinery—Use of engine and brick machine and		-			
wear and tear of tools two seasons, at \$200	400	00			
Belting-One rubber belt, worn out	80				
Moulds-Forty brick moulds, worn out, at \$5	200				
Wheelbarrows-25 bex and brick barrows, worn	200	00			
out, at \$4	100	00			
	100	V			
Total	200 000	OF:			
# 175(#4 144000 100000 410000000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000	\$23,000	25			
CONTRA.		ŀ			
CONTRA.		- 1			
Dullilla a Character to the control of the control		- 1			
Building Commissioners, as per receipts on file,		- 1			
2,500,000, at \$6				15,000	00
Methodist Episcopal Church, 630,000, at \$6		- 1		3,780	00
Sisters of Charity, 403,000, at \$6		- 1		2,598	00
A. Myers, 400,000, at \$6		1		2,400	00
Sundry persons, to amount of		- 1		4,699	
Used for well-curbing, 5,000 at \$6.				30,	
Used in dwelling house, 24,000, at \$6				144	
t sed in bake oven and furnace, 10,000, at \$6.		- 1		60	
Used in foundation for workshop, 20,000, at \$6.		1		120	
Amount of brick now on hand, 600,000, at \$6		- i		3,600	
, , , ,		1.		0,000	00
Total		9	8	32,431	03
Less amount brick received from M. P. Berry, Su-		1	HP .	02,101	VO
perintendent				3,960	00
2				0,000	00
Profit of brick yark	4,610	70	2	28,471	Λ9
J ************************************	2,010	10	Ρ.	20,411	00
	\$28,471 (19 4		28,471	00
Total number of brick made for two years, ending	\$20,411 (ع ا در	2	20,411	Võ
September 1, 1872—					
1870 430,000					
18712,500,000					
1872 1,700					
Total	1 000 00				
A. O VOLUMENT	4,600,00	101			

TABLE NO. XXVIII.

Showing Inventory of State Property at Oregon State Penitentiary, September 1, 1872.

147½ Acres of land; mostly under cultivation, as follows:
6 " orchard, containing 500 assorted trees. 66 beans (150 bushels).
potatoes (2,000 bushels. 66 66 garden stuff, divided as follows: Cabbages, 2 acres, (1,300 heads). Tomatoes, ½ acre, (900 plants). Squashes, 1 acre. Cucumbers, 1/2 acre. Onions, 1 acre. Corn, ½ acre. Beets and carrots, 1/2 acre. Peas, 1 acre. Beans, 1 acre. Turnips, 1 acre.

Potatoes, 1 acre. 10 Acres of meadow.

turnips (100 bushels). oats and barley, (600 bushels oats and 200 bushels barley). $56\frac{1}{4}$

used for brickyard.

4.6 used for new prison inclosure.

30 uncultivated.

BUILDINGS.

New prison (brick); extreme length from west to east, 150 feet; two stories with basement; width, forty feet.

Two prison wings, each 106x45; one story thirty-five feet high, with basement story of eleven feet used as commissary department in north wing and south wing used for bath-rooms and dungeons for solitary confinement, with rotunda in centre, used as chapel on first floor, hospital and tailor shop on second floor, and kitchen and laundry in basement.

Engine room in rear of prison, 16x20 feet.

Dwelling house (wood); 52x24, with ten rooms, calculated for two families, with one well-house, detached, 12x16, and two outhouses, fifty-five linear feet brick walk; twenty-five linear feet plank walk.

Old prison (wood); 126x32, containing forty-three old cells and one

dungeon.

Tannery (wood); unfinished, 68x60.
Carperter and blacksmith shop (wood); 100x30.
Saddle-tree shop (wood); 20x40.
Engine-room and tool house (wood); 20x40.

Shoe and harness shop (wood); 30x25.

Horse stable (wood and brick); 64x32.

Cow stable (wood and brick); 46x20.

FENCES, GATES AND GUARD HOUSES.

578 Rods rail fence, around farm.
170 "picket fence, on Woods' Avenue.
18 " " in front of new prison.

board anchored fence, with walks for guards. 260

6 Guard-houses on same. 150 Rods stockade fence. 8 Guard-houses on same.

1 Circle-top gate, at entrance to Woods' Avenue.

1 Drop gate, at entrance to prison yard.

2 Swing gates, at brickyard.

TREES.

100 Maple trees, on Wood's Avenue. 500 Assorted fruit trees, in orchard.

GENERAL ITEMS AND LOCATION. (Front Yard.)

1 Douglas force pump. 50 Feet rubber 34 in. hose. 1 Brass nozzle.

1 Brass faucet. 150 Feet brick walk. 50 Feet plank walk.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

30 Yards carpet.

1 Lounge. 2 Chairs.

4 Window curtains and fixtures.

1 Desk. 1 Inkstand.

3 Card frames. 1 Merit book.

11 Convict record.

1 Index.

1 Commitment record. 3 Old registers.

2 Time books.

1 Stove. 6 Joints pipe.

SITTING ROOM FOR VISITORS.

4 Window curtains and fixtures.

1 Lounge.

1 Centre table. 30 Yards carpet.

1 Mirror.

SPARE BED ROOM.

1 Marble-top wash-stand (stationary) 3 Window curtains and fixtures. 2 Silver-plated faucets (stationary). 1 Mahogany wash-stand. 25 Yards carpet.

3 Yards oil-cloth. 1 Straw mattrass. 1 Moss mattrass.

1 Mahogony bedstead.
1 Straw pillow.
2 Pairs blankets.

HALL.

10 Yards matting (narrow).

[18 Yards matting (wide).

GUARDS' SITTING ROOM AND ARMORY.

1 Centre table.

2 Chairs.
3 Window curtains and fixtures.

1 Spencer rifle. 1 Card frame.

1 Brass padlock. 8 Bullet moulds.

6 Cap boxes and belts.

11 Revolvers (Colt's) and Holsters.

5 Bayonets. 10 Henry rifles.

2 Shot guns.
20 Remington revolvers.
300 Rounds rifle ammunition.
16 Springfield rifle B. L. muskets.

16 Screw drivers.

16 Tompions.

3 Punches. 1 Spring vise.

1200 Rounds musket ammunition.

1 Case for arms.

LIBRARY.

1 Window curtain and fixtures. 1 Lot shelving. 600 Miscellaneous books.

3 Drawers. 3 Cupboards.

HALL.

2 Brass padlocks?

OFFICERS WASH ROOM.

1 Looking glass. 1 Comb and brush.

2 Towels. 5 Brass faucets (stationary). 1 Sink stationary).

1 Roller.

1 Window curtain and fixtures.

WATER CLOSETS.

1 Receiver (stationary).

YARD IN FRONT OF WARDEN'S OFFICE.

1 No. 4 Douglas suction pump. 90 Feet 11/2 in. gal. iron pipe.

1 Iron padlock.

WARDENS' OFFICE.

5 Office chairs.

2 Bedsteads.

2 Straw mattresses.

2 Hair mattresses.

4 Window curtain fixtures.

3 Card frames.

1 Table.

1 Mahogany desk.

1 Spittoon.
1 Desk stool.

1 Cupboard.

Quart bottle ink. 1 Paper holder.

1 Eraser.

3 Dozen steel pens.

Merit book.

1 Convict record.
1 Sick register.

1 Ream foolscap paper.

1 Ream toolscap paper.
1½ Reams letter paper.
1 Packages stove polish.
1½ Gross shoemaker's awls.
1¼ Gross blind fasteners.

Gross harness buckles.

1,000 Iron rivets. 2 Tobacco cutters.

36 lbs Tobacco.

1 Candlestick.

1 Case dentist tools.

1 Dentist turnkey.

1 Calendar.

15 Pairs handcuffs.

2 Brass padlocks.

14 Iron padlocks.

1 Stove.

6 Joints stove pipe.

4 Pairs blankets.

2 Pairs sheets.

2 Pillows. 4 Pillow slips.

2 Spreads.

1 Ruler.

1 Inkstand.
11 Laws of Oregon.
1 Flint's practice of medicine.
1 U. S. dispensatory.
1 Medical dictionary.

1 Brass padlock.
9 lbs No. 3 shoe thread.

1 lb Linen thread. 2 lbs Beeswax.

5 Bunches envelopes.

1 Lot buttons.

8 Papers needles.
2 Dozen tailors' chalk.

1 Box coat buttons.

½ box wash blue.

1 Peg awl handle.
½ Dozen hand wrenches.

½ lb Zinc triangles. ½ bolt Towel crash.

1 Case surgical instruments.

3 Pencils.

2 Papers darn needles. 2 Papers small needles.

3 Pencils. 1 Hatchet.

1 Dust pan.

1 Tin sprinkler.

GUARDS' SLEEPING APARTMENTS. (Bath Room.)

9 Yards carpet.

3 Yards oileloth. 1 Window curtain and fixtures. 1 Water closet receiver (stationary).

1 Bath tub (stationary).

3 Brass faucets (stationary).

1 Shower bath (stationary).

ROOM NO. ONE.

3 Window eurtains and fixtures.

3 Straw mattresses.

2 Pulu mattresses.

3 Pulu pillows. 3 Sheets.

3 Slips.
2 Stands. 1 Cupboard. 3 Bedsteads. 5 Pairs blankets. 3 Spreads.

1 Spittoon.
1 Marble-top wash stand (stationary).
1 Silver-plated faucet (stationary).
1 Office chair.

ROOM NO. TWO.

4 Window curtains and fixtures.

3 Bedsteads.

3 Straw mattresses.

7½ Pairs blankets. 2 Pulu mattresses.

1 Office chair. 3 Pulu pillows. 1 Candle stick.

1 Marble-top wash stand (stationary).
1 Silver-plated faucet (stationary).

2 Stands.

3 Spreads.
1 Card frame.

ROOM NO. THREE.

4 Window curtains and fixtures.

4 Bedsteads.

4 Straw mattrasses. 10 Pairs blankets. 3 Pulu mattrasses.

4 Spreads. 4 Pulu pillows.

4 Slips; 3 office chairs.
4 Stands; 3 sheets.
1 Candlestick.

ROOM NO. FOUR.

4 Window curtains and fixtures.

4 Bedsteads. 4 Straw mattrasses.

2 Pulu mattrasses. 8 Pairs blankets. 3 Spreads.

1 Marble-top wash stand (stationary). 1 Silver-plated faucet (stationary). 1 Stand.

3 Pillows.
3 Slips. 1 Sheet.

BATH ROOM.

1 Watercloset receiver (stationary).

1 Bath tub (stationary).

3 Brass faucets (stationary). 1 Shower bath (stationary).

HALL.

3 Window curtains and fixtures.

FEMALE PRISON.

1 Iron padlock.

BEDROOM NO. ONE.

I Bedstead.	1 Spread.
1 Straw mattrass.	1 Straw pillow.
1 Sheet.	1 Slip; 1 stand.
2 Pairs blankets.	1 Spittoon.
1 Slop bucket.	1 Wash-dish.
1 Stool.	1 Wash-stand (stationary).
1 Window curtain and fixtures.	1 Brass faucet (stationary)

BEDROOM NO. TWO.

1 Window curtain and fixtures. 14 Pairs blankets.	1 Wash-stand (stationary). 1 brass faucet (stationary).
--	---

ROOM NO. THREE-WORKSHOP.

 1 Wash-stand (stationary). 1 Silver-plated faucet (stationary). 1 Work table. 	2 Window curtains and fixtures. 2 Card frames.
---	---

NIGHT GUARDS' SLEEPING ROOM IN BASEMENT.

2 Bedsteads.	2 Slips.
2 Straw mattrasses.	1 Sheet,
	2 Spreads.
	1 Lot straw matting.
	1 Stand.
I Table.	

OFFICERS' KITCHEN AND PANTRY.

1 Sink (stationary). 2 Brass faucets (stationary). 1 Lot shelving (stationary).	1 Coffee chest (stationary). 1 Sugar chest (stationary).
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OFFICERS' DINING ROOM.

1 Brass padlock.	1 Knife box.
1 Office chair.	3 Tin buckets.
3 Chairs; 1 brush.	5 Tin cans.
9 Stools; 1 broom.	1 Mustard can.
1 Extension table.	1 Tin syrup pitcher.
1 Small table.	4 Wirecloth covers.
1 Cupboard.	2 Trans
16 Glass tumblers.	2 Trays.
	1 Knife box.
2 Pewter castors and cruets.	12 Silver-plated teaspoons.
2 Glass salt-cellars.	13 Silver-plated desert spoons.
2 Sauce bottles.	12 Silver-plated tablespoons.
3 Sugar bowls.	16 Silver-plated forks.
2 Syrup mugs.	12 Table knives.
2 Butter dishes.	1 Carver and fork.
4 Milk pitchers.	1 Tea bell.
2 Water pitchers.	
15 Comes 10 masses	2 Table-cloths.
15 Cups; 16 saucers.	12 Soup dishes.
1 Bowl.	1 Salad dish.
16 Table plates.	12 deep dishes.
1 Platter.	17 Small plates.
1 Scrub brush.	4
	1

KITCHEN.

1 Cooking range (stationary).	3 Butcher-knives.
1 Dummy elevator (stationary).	1 Steel.
1 Steam-catcher (stationary).	1 Whetstone.
2 Copper boilers, holding 150 gallons	
each (stationary).	2 Large tin coffee pots.
1 Broiler (stationary).	3 Small tin coffee pots.
12 Feet 8-inch pipe (stationary).	5 Iron baking pans.
7 Brass faucets (stationary).	1 Office chair.
1 Sink (stationary).	1 Slop keg.
1 Set shelves (stationary).	1 Cullender.
4-Gallon iron boilers.	1 Cupboard.
4 Iron sauce pans.	1 Clock; 2 tables,
3 Iron kettles.	5 Iron water-buckets.
2 Tin dippers.	3 Tin water-buckets,
3 Tin pans.	2 Tin slop-buckets.
	1 Iron fire shovel.
5 Meat cutters.	3 Iron fire pokers.
6 Ladles.	1 Broom.
3 Cake slicers.	1 Wash-pan.
1 Skinmer.	1 Meat-pounder.
2 Iron forks.	1 Potato-masher.
8 Dozen iron spoons.	4 Dozen tin vegetable dishes.
7 Dozen iron knives.	1 Galvanized iron coffee kettle.
7 Dozen iron forks.	1 Brass faucet attached.
8 Dozen tin plates.	1 Copper kettle.
6 Dozen tin soup dishes.	1 Hash tray.
4 Dozen tin meat dishes.	1 Meat tray.
4½ Dozen tin pudding dishes.	1 Coffee mill.

BAKERY.

Moulding table. Bread trough. Stone jar.	1 Tin water-bucket. 12 Iron baking pans 1 Sieve.
Yeast barrels. Yeast cans.	1 Rolling pin.
Scraper.	1 Sauce pan: 12 Tin pie plates.

LAMP ROOM.

1 Oil can and brass faucet. 7 Glass lamps. 5 Tin lamps.	2 Lanterns. 1 Dark lantern. 3 Glass reflectors.
	LAUNDRY.
1 Water-closet (stationary). 1 Receiver (stationary). 1 Brass faucet (stationary). 1 Wash sink (stationary). 6 Brass faucets (stationary). 100 Feet 1½-inch rubber hose 2 Wash-boards. 1½ Pairs blankets. 2 Pounders.	1 Coil bed rope. 3 Wash-barrels. 2 Wooden buckets. 1 Half-barrel. 1 Large wash-tub. 2 Clothes frames. 2 Flat-irons. 2 Tables.

SOUTH WING BASEMENT.

	HILLO DAKOLIMETALIA
2 Bath-tubs (stationary). 6 Brass faucets (stationary). 2 Shower baths (stationary). 1 Water-closet (stationary). 11	1 Receiver (stationary 2 Iron padlocks, 1 Brass padlock,

NEW PRISON YARD.

NORTH WING BASEMENT.

3 Iron	padlocl	KS.
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]1 Ax.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

800 Lbs soft soap.	50 lbs Dried apples.
1 Provision chest.	200 lbs Bacon.
100 lbs Coffee.	1 Box castile soap.
15 Gallons vinegar.	40 lbs Candles.
150 lbs Fine salt.	5 lbs Cinnamon.
1 Safe cupboard.	1 Barrel molasses.
20 lbs Tea.	4 Half-barrels sugar
1 Desk.	100 lbs Beans.
	200 lbs Coarse salt.
250 lbs Rice.	
2 Cases coal oil.	150 lbs Butter.
1 Case lard oil.	100 lbs Corn beef.
2 Kegs syrup.	10 Barrels pickles.
6 Boxes soap.	1 Hatchet.
1 Auger.	1 Beam scale.
½ Dozen brooms.	2 Meat blocks.
1 Lot shelving.	2 Tressels.
30 Flour sacks.	1 Butcher-knife.
	1 Cleaver.
200 lbs Beef.	
600 lbs Flour.	1 Seraper.

CHAPEL.

1 Pulpit (stationary).	4 Yards carpet.
1 Office chair.	1 Spittoon.
8 Iron padlocks.	1 Stool.
7 Card frames.	2 Alarm bells.
11 Benches.	1 Spread.
2 Large tables.	1 Chandelier.
2 Large steam heaters.	40 Bibles for prisoners' use.
1 Large pulpit bible.	50 Prayer-books for prisoners' use.
1 Large pulpit hymn-book.	

CHAPEL CLOSET.

		1	
2	Candlesticks.	1	Hammer.
	Hatchet.		Razors.
5	Slop-buckets.		Hone.
1	Strop.	- 19	Brushes.

NORTH PRISON WING-FIRST WARD-LOWER TIER.

FIRST WARD-UPPER TIER.

12 11 11 20	Iron cells, with iron grate doors. Iron water basins (stationary). Brass faucets (stationary). Iron tables (stationary). Straw mattrasses.	38 Pairs blankets. 23 Tin cups. 11 Brass padlocks. 15 Wooden stools. 11 Slop-buckets. 20 Towels.
11	Brass faucets (stationary). Iron tables (stationary).	15 Wooden stools.
20	Straw mattrasses.	

SECOND WARD-LOWER TIER,

2 Water closet receivers (stationar	ry), 10 fron padiocks.
Water Closes recorded	4 Straw mattrasses.
1 Iron water basin (stationary).	4 Straw pillows.
1 Brass faucet (stationary).	4 Straw Pinows
1 Diass laucot (malabar base	9 Pair blankets.
50 Feet 34-inch rubber hose.	5 Tin cups.
1 Dance norrele	
1 Diass Homeon ith iron create door	rs. 4 Slop buckets.
10 Brick cells, with iron grate doo	
10 Iron water basins (stationary).	
10 Hon water satisfied	2 Card frames.
Io Brass faucets (stationary).	4 Towels.
10 Wooden tables (stationary).	4 TOMER.

SECOND WARD-UPPER TIER.

11 Iron cells, with iron grate doors. 11 Iron water basins (stationary). 11 Brass faucets (stationary). 11 Iron tables (stationary). 11 Program of looks.	Vooden stools. traw pillows. rooms. op buckets. traw mattrasses. Pair blankets. ust pan. Towels.
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SOUTH PRISON WING-THIRD WARD-LOWER TIER.

2 Water closet receivers (stationary). 1 Iron water basin (stationary). 1 Brass faucets (stationary). 1 Brass faucet (stationary). 1 Brass nozzle. 1 Brass nozzle. 2 Card frames. 10 Iron water basins (stationary).

THIRD WARD-UPPER TIER.

11 Iron cells, with iron grate doors. 11 Iron water basins (stationary). 11 Brass faucet (stationary).	6 Slop buckets. 16 Pair blankets. 9 Wooden stools. 12 Straw mattrasses. 10 Straw pillows. 17 Tin cups. 12 Towels.
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FOURTH WARD-LOWER TIER.

FOURTH WARD-UPPER TIER.

	11 Fron wate	with iron grate doors. r basins (stationary). cets (stationary).	11 Brass padlocks 22 Towels. 29 Tin cups.
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11 Iron tables (stationary). 22 Straw mattrasses. 17 Straw pillows. 40 Pair blankets.	11 Slop buckets. 2 Chairs. 19 Wooden stools.	
ENGINI	E ROOM.	
2 Stationary boilers, 16x4.	1 No. 4 Blake's steam force pump. 50 Feet 1½-inch rubber hose.	
PLUM	BING.	
25,403 Feet lead and iron pipe in new	prison building.	
TAILO	R SHOP.	
1 Oil can. 1 Wash stand (stationary). 3 Brass faucets (stationary). 1 Broom. 1 Cupboard. 1 Set shelves and stand. 1 Lot shelving. 1 Chest. 100 Yards shirt cloth, cut to be made. 180 Shirts, in use. 90 Pairs pants, in use. 20 Pairs old pants. 30 Old coats. 2 Lap boards.	2 Tables. 1 Chair. 1 Bench. 1 Barber chair and stool. 2 Pairs shears. 1 Wash basin. 10 Pairs blankets. 1 Pair barber shears. 20 Yards pants cloth. 6 Yards bed ticking. 1 Stand steps. 4 Pairs buck mittens, in making. 2 Pairs buck mittens, made. 1½ Buckskin. 2 Bags carpet rags. 6 Balls carpet rags.	
HOSP	ITAL.	
1 Washing sink (stationary). 1 Brass faucet (stationary).	1 Water closet receiver (stationary). 1 Brass faucet (stationary).	
НА	LL.	
1 Iron padlock.		
	OF.	
2 Large reservoir tanks; capacity, 11,	· ·	
TOWER.		
1 Large brass prison bell.		
DISPENSARY—FIRST FLOOR OF ROTUNDA.		
1 Case and table. 3 Gallons Olive oil. 1 Set scales. 2 Mortars and pestles. 6 Gallons Castor oil. 1 Graduate. 1 Tile. 4 Spatulas.	1 Ounce Croton oil. 1 " oil peppermint. 2 " oil cinnamon. 2 " Hoffman's anodyne. 4 " oil sassafras. 1 " oil hemlock. 4 " tinct, digatalis. 8 " pulv. cinchona.	

1 Corkscrew.	1 Pound ext. veratrum viride.
1 Tin funnel.	6 Ounces tinet, assafædita.
1 Parculator	12 " ext. conium.
2 Pounds sulp. iron.	COLLEGE
4 (6 coming	3 pulv. ginger. 4 Myrrh.
4 " red coille	
	paregoric.
72 tannin.	4 "wine antimony.
1 " cr. tartar (pure).	2 " elixir vitrl.
4 " muriate ammonia.	1½ Pounds epsom salts.
1 " balsam tolu.	liq. camphor.
5 " carb. iron.	1 "glycerine.
5 " sal. nitre.	
	i submit memme.
L Day berry	12 Ounces carb. potassia.
	1/2 Pound bromide ammonium.
i assauctica.	12 Ounces spirits nitre dulc. 8 "Ilower zinc.
i burni amm.	8 " flower zinc.
2 "borax.	1. Pound uncture capsicum.
3 " sal. rochelle.	4 Ounces tinct. myrrh.
2 " rad. columbo.	8 " bi-earb. potas.
1 " golden seal.	4 " lobelia puly.
5 " carb. soda.	
2) " chlorate notach	
2 " chlorate potash.	P
2 rad. gentian.	o curate of fron.
ginger root.	purv. barberry.
74 nops.	2/2 podopnymn,
1 " oil origanum.	10 " chinaidine.
7 Ounces extract lettuce.	2 " carb; ammonia.
3 " extract ergot.	12 " bromide potassia.
2 " extract rhubarb and senna.	34 " gallic acid.
2 " extract senega.	sulp. quinine.
1 Pound tincture cantharides.	terr; ammonia. bromide potassia. gallic acid. sulp. quinine. jalap.
1 "tincture sanguinary.	oblored budget
2 Ourses Lie Am easter	2 ". chloral hydrate. 2 Dover powder
3 Ounces Liq. Am. acetas. 8 "tineture rhatamy.	= o tot po macht
omound maramy.	tartar emetic.
o wata jumper.	2 " liquorice puly.
o mice careenu.	34 Pounds hydrar cum creta.
1½ Pounds ext. uva ursa.	6 Ounces iodine.
1½ "tinct. colchicum.	1 " oxyde zinc.
1 " ext. hyoscyasnus.	1 " acetas zinc.
1½ " spts. lavender.	' cor, sublimete
10 Oounces ex. taraxicum.	1 " sol ex nuy tromico
1 Pound ex. mandrake.	
1 "Fowler's solution.	sol. ex. stillingia.
1 " ex. pink and senna.	" cupri sulph. " proto iodide mercury.
4½ " senna.	
echila.	i unico iodine.
8 Ounces " queen's root.	crean sulpn.
1 Pound "cannabis indico.	argeti nitris.
o Ounces " belladonna.	11 " sulphite soda.
2 Pounds " nux vomica.	1½ Pound calomel.
2 " bl'k cohosh.	1/4 Ounce pepsin.
3 Ounces "ipecac.	1 Box Sage's catarrh remedy.
10 " syrup ipecac.	2½ Dozen glass syringes.
8 "tinct. colocynth.	1 Probanes
	1 Probang.
1 Pound gum guaiaci. 1 . " pulv. ex. colocynth comp.	8 Cupping glasses.
	1 Scarifier.
1 Ounce ext. cubebs.	4 Rubber syringes.
1 Pound oil cubebs.	4 Cathetors.
1 " ferri chlor.	1 Rub pipe syringe.
5 Ounces syr. iodide iron.	9 Pounds er. tartar.
2 Pound sulphuric ether.	2 " mustard.
2½ " chloroform.	1 " syrup squills.
	1- 2 velo adversor

1 Pounds ung hydrarg fort.
1/2 " sol. ext. dandelion.
2 " mercurial ointment.
3 P. M. plasters.
½ Pound sol. ex. gentian.
2 " sugar.
1 " sulph. ointment.
11 " vinegar squills.
blue mass.
1/2 " blue mass. 1/2 " proto. carb. iron. 1/4 ung citrinum.
4 ung citrinum.

OLD PRISON YARD.

1 Wash house.	2 Lye leeches.
1 Furnace and kettle.	1 Bake oven.
1 Brass faucet.	30 empty barrel
2 Wash tubs.	20 empty kegs.
650 Feet plank walks.	10 empty boxes.
1 Furnace and cauldron.	2 mortar boxes.
9 Tressels.	2 Dog houses.
600 Feet iron pipe.	2 Out houses.
1 Water tank	

DWELLING HOUSE.

11	Window shades	and fixtures.	1 Well house
3]	Pairs window blin	nds.	1 Pump and sink.

OLD PRISON.

225 Feet iron pipe.	50 Feet 7-inch stove pipe.
9 Brass faucets.	2 Zine boards.
1 Water barrel.	2 Iron pokers.
1 Copper boiler.	1 Steam catcher.
1 Old cooking range.	1 Shovel.
240 Feet iron bar, ½x½.	3 Demijohns.
8 Pairs shoes.	10 Lamp chimneys.
6½ Dozen hand saw files.	2 Sinches.
6 Dozen flat and round files.	1 Pump.
1 Heating stove.	1 Sink.
10 Feet 6-inch stove-pipe.	1 Safe cupboard.
70 Feet iron pipe.	126 Feet tineeave trough.
2 Heating stoves.	30 Feet tin down spout.

TANNERY.

2 Junks.	2 Bbls pitch.
35 Cords fir bark.	1 Shovel.
3 Leeches.	1 Lot sheepskins, wool off.
19 Tan vats.	2 Large brass faucets, for leeches.
7 Fleshing knives.	2 Bales oakum.
1 Bark house.	

CARPENTER SHOP.

Carpenter vices, attached. Braces. 3 Draw kn	Chisels. Oraw knive Dil stone.
--	--------------------------------------

3 Screw-drivers.	5 Bench planes.
1 Try square.	1 Rabit plane.
	1 Bit.
2 Augers.	2 Hand saws.
	1 Spoke shave.
28 Gross screws.	1 Boring machine.
	50 Stair balusters.
	1 Long jointer.
	5 Cross cut saws.
13 Transom sashes.	1 Pulley block.
32 Window sashes, 10x16.	1 Jack plane.
2 Hand saws.	1 Hatchet.
1 Slick chisel.	I Mortising chisel.
1 Steel square.	2 Buck saws.
1 Panel square.	1 Tool chest.
10 Auger bits.	7 Firmer chisels.
3 Wood rasps.	1 Finishing file.
1 Brad awl.	1 Half-round file.
21 Unfinished brick moulds.	375 feet strap iron, for brick moulds.
16 Bottoms for brick moulds.	11 Moulding planes.
200 Feet maple lumber.	1 Punching machine.
1 Carpenter's bench and vice.	0

SADDLE-TREE SHOP.

(17 Saddle-trees, (uncovered and	100 Wheelbarrow felloes.
finished).	5 Saddle-tree benches.
400 Cantlebars.	5 Vices, attached.
100 Cantleboards.	11 Horses, attached.
100 Horns.	1 Horse shave.
3 Sets saddle-tree patterns.	1 Horse spokemaker.
Legs, bars and handles for 12 brick	
barrows.	150 Feet white fir lumber.
1 Carpenters' bench.	50 Feet cottonwood lumber.
1 Sheet iron stove.	2 Tressels.
2 Firmer chisels.	4 Wood rasps.
2 Steel squares.	3 Compass saws.
9 Draw knives.	3 Hand saws.
2 Whetstones.	1 Rip saw.
	3 Gouges.
	1 Spoke plane.
1 Set bench planes.	1 Pair compasses.
1 Screw driver.	1 Hand axe.
	1 Power drill.
4 Gallons raw linseed oil.	3 Bits.
2 Gallons boiled linseed oil.	13 Paint brushes.
1 Gallon coach varnish.	20 lbs Paint, mixed.

ENGINE ROOM AND TOOL SHOP.

1321 0121111	140024	III.D IOOH DIROLI
1 Grindstone.		100 Feet cable, 11/2-inch rope.
100 Wheelbarrow spokes.		20 Hoes.
1 Block.		2 Shovels.
5 Fleshing knives.		2 Bunches shingles.
		1 Whip saw.
		3 Iron doors.
	*	300 lbs Putty.
		4 Pully blocks.
5 Scythes and snaths.		4 Pully blocks. 1 Cultivator.
1 Iron kettle.	*	1 Shovel plow.
	100 Wheelbarrow spokes. 1 Block. 5 Fleshing knives. 1 Box tank. 1 Turning lathe. 5 Turning chisels. 3 Gouges. 5 Scythes and snaths.	100 Wheelbarrow spokes. 1 Block. 5 Fleshing knives. 1 Box tank. 1 Turning lathe. 5 Turning chisels. 3 Gouges. 5 Scythes and snaths.

60 Feet iron pipe. 1 Governor for engine. 1 Well windlass. 2 Harrows. 5 Plows.	1 Brass faucet. 2 Dozen whitewash brushes 2 Cradles. 50 Feet inch rope.
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BLACKSMITH SHOP.

2 Bellows.	1 Rasp.
2 Anvils.	1 Farrier's knife.
2 Vices; 2 hardy's.	2 Screw plates.
2 Sledges.	15 Screw taps.
5 Hand hammers.	2 Screw wrenches.
1 Rivet hammer.	1 Drill stock.
1 Horseshoe hammer.	1 Flatter.
	2 Splitting chisels.
1 Hoseshoe pincers.	3 Swedges.
10 I difference.	1 Fuller.
4 Drills.	2 Half round cold chisels.
1 Set hammer.	
1 Hot countersink.	1 Pair dividers.
1 Steel square.	6 Cold chisels.
4 Eye-wedges.	19 Pair tongs.
25 Gardner shackles.	1 Brace.
4 Flat files.	1 Fire traveler.
1 Half round file.	2 Stone hammers.
	4 Stirrups.
1 Square reamer.	1 Wheel holder.
1 Monkey wrench.	1 Horseshoe swedge.
300 lbs Bar Iron (%x2).	1 Horseshoe pritchell.
5 Pairs pipe tongs.	i Horsesnoe prichen-

SHOE-SHOP.

HARNESS SHOP.

52 Saddle trees finish d. 3 Side-saddle trees finished. 3 Round knives. 2 Head knives. 3 Claw tools. 2 Spring punches. 2 Chandlers. 3 Pairs Plyers. 2 Pairs large pincers. 6 Edge tools.	15 Punches. 1 Glass slicker. 10 Awl handles. 1 Gross awls. 1 Slitting gauge. 1 Splitting gauge. 1 Rein rounder. 2 Hammers. 5 Ticklers. 2 Round awls.
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14 Pricking wheels. 2 Carriages. 1 Straight knife. 2 Collar spikes. 5 Palms. 1 Saddle horse. 2 Varnishing cans. 2 Sets plow harness. ½ Gross 2-inch breeching rings. 1 Gross ¾-inch buckles. ½ Gross 1½-inch buckles. ½ Gross 1½-inch buckles. 2 Gross 1½-inch buckles. 3 Benches. 2 Drawers.	1 Pair compasses. 2 Creasers. 1 Pair patent-leather compasses. 1 Saddle stamp. 1 Stitching-horse. 1 Punch block. 1 Stove. 9 Joints pipe. 1 Elbow. 2 Camanche bits. 2 Sides alum tan lace leather. 1 Office chair. 1 Pair silver-plated Con. hames.
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BARN AND STABLES.

2 Two-horse wagons.	1 Rake; 2 saddles.
1 Cart; 2 flails.	1 Set single hack harness.
1 Hay rack.	2 Riding bridles.
1 Wood rack.	2 Mules.
1 Two-horse wagon (unfinished).	3 Horses.
3 Iron forks; 2 shovels.	5 Halters; 1 padlock.
1 Straw-cutter.	15 Tons hay; 1 spring hack-wagon.
	2 Barley forks; 1 pick.
1 Set plough harness.	Oats.
1 Set cart harness.	Barley.
2 Sets double-team harness.	Dariev.

12

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

2 Mud buckets.
1 Frying pan.
2 Trowels.
2 Hand saws.
1 Tape line.
50 Kiln posts.
28 Kiln plates.
4 Kiln ridge poles.
600,000 Bricks.
1,000 Feet. R. R. track.

2 Sand tubs.
50 Feet 1-in. rope.
1 Vise and bench.
5 Mud tubs.
1 Toolhouse and office.
1 Sprinkler.
4 Headboards.
8 Long straight edges.
6 Short straight edges.

OLD BRICK YARD.

2 Water tanks.

|40 Feet iron pipe,

HOGS AND CHICKENS.

100 Head stock hogs on premises. | 125 Chickens.

WOODEN PIPE.

320 Rods 21/2-in. wood water pipe on premises.

W. H. WATKINDS, Superintendent.

SALEM, August 31, 1872.

APPEND	IX
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DEPOSITION OF JAMES BROWN.

I, James Brown, being duly sworn, deposes and says: Sometime in March, 1871, I was sitting in wash-house in Oregon State Prison Yard, when W. H. Burch, convict, came into the wash-house, and sat down by the fire to warm himself; in a moment or two afterward William Pettyjohn, boss teamster, came into the wash-house also; I was sitting behind the chimney where they could not see me; they were seated on either side of the furnace; there was no other person in the wash-house; Burch spoke to Pettyjohn, and he said: "It is very hard for the whites to run and tumble in the mud;" then Pettyjohn said: "It is very hard; that red-headed son of a bitch ought to have better sense than to order men out to work in such weather as this;" then Burch said: "Bill, I want to make you a proposition; you don't know what time you may be living under the same circumstances that I am now living under; I have a friend on French Prairie, that man that you saw talking to me the other day in the road; I spoke to him and asked him if he could assist me by giving me a little money, and he has promised me seventy-five dollars; now Bill, if you will give me a show to get out of this, I will give you that money;" Pettyjohn was silent for some time, and then said: "Burch, now if I give you a show, and you get out of here, and then get caught, how would that be, should you get punished, and tell the circumstances, it would be bad on me;" Burch replied: "If you will let me go, I do not think I can be caught, as I know the country so well, and if I am, I will

not tell anything on you;" then Pettyjohn said: "If you will run the risk, I will give you a show, and take the money that you spoke of." Just at this time the Superintendent called to Pettyjohn, and both Pettyjohn and Burch started to go out of the wash-house. They then discovered me, and Pettyjohn said: "Hallo, are you there?" "What are you doing there?" I replied: "Yes, I am here;" then Pettyjohn said to me; "Did you hear our conversation?" I said to him: "No, I have taken cold and am somewhat deaf; I did not hear your conversation;" we then separated. To my certain knowledge, William Pettyjohn was boss teamster, having charge of the team work of the Prison at this time, and W. H. Burch was a convict, employed as teamster, trusted as such, and subject to Pettyjohn's orders, and under his control. I make this statement voluntarily, without any expectation of reward, nor has any inducement been held out to me in order to obtain said statement, neither have I been coerced or subjected to threats in order that it might be obtained; I make it freely, of my own will and accord, and for the simple reason that justice may be done.

JAMES BROWN

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1872.

[Seal.]

T. H. CANN,

Notary Public.

To the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary:

WM. H. WATKINDS, Esq.—Sir: At the first part of the present year, with your approval and consent, and in connection with the Chaplain, Rev. A. F. Waller, I organized a class among the inmates of the Penitentiary, for the purpose of studying the Holy Scriptures. Each Sabbath afternoon since that time, it has been my pleasure to meet them in the Chapel; and there has been a remarkably full attendance, considering that it was not obligatory on their part.

At first we were hindered by the absence of Bibles; but through the kindness of the Rev. I. D. Driver, fifteen copies were donated by the American Bible Society, and more than twice that number were given by Asahel Bush, Esq., they being left at the closing of the Chemeketa Hotel, to which they had been donated the year previous by the Rev. J. H. Wilbur. With other gifts of a lesser amount, we have sufficient, into about thirty volumes, which we hope to obtain before the close of the year.

Nearly every person here has read the Bible through, this year, and some there are among the number that have never read or never seen it before.

The teaching I have endeavored to make as plain and practical as it was possible; and from the questions and replies elicited, I believe that several are interested in seeking the truth; and that all have a fuller and better idea of their moral responsibility.

Soil that has become choked and exhausted by the

vices and crimes of sinful life, needs diligent work and patient waiting before the fruit of labor appears.

In order to interest them more in the exercises, and at the same time instruct them, I have procured a few dozen of Phillip Phillips' selections of Sacred Songs; and many of the words and tunes have become favorites with them. Perceiving the character of their selections—such pieces as would express their natural feelings as prisoners, and hearing the fulness and heartiness of their voices as they sing such selections—I have thought it would be an admirable assistance and help to have a work in song and sentiment especially adapted to their condition.

At the suggestion of yourself and the Chaplain, I canvassed the city of Salem in order to obtain books for a Library. The generosity of citizens enable me to report six hundred suitable and readable books presented; with a prospect of being able during the present month to increase the amount to one thousand volumes.

These are catalogued, and the name of the donors annexed to each volume, and proper credit given also for other contributions than in books. From the eagerness with which the prisoners avail themselves of its use, I have no doubt that the Library will not be the least auxiliary in the government of those under your control, as well as by employing their minds, to keep them from injurious habits and prevent their attempts to frustrate the course of justice.

While a spark of manhood is left in the heart, the fire can be re-kindled and burn none the less bright in the future for the warning that had almost quenched its light in degradation. 10

On the Pacific coast, more than anywhere else in the States, men are surprised into sin by the force of sur-

rounding circumstances and the strength of temptation; and with such persons there is vastly more hope of reformation.

APPENDIX.

Thus far I am pleased with the interest manifested; and when the arrangements are all perfected, and the Library completed with the anticipated number of volumes, I feel certain that, with their spare time given to the reading of good books, their minds will develop into something above their former grade of life.

In addition to the Library enterprise, I have secured the voluntary services of several gentlemen to give a series of lectures, or teachings, upon various interesting subjects on Tuesday of each week, during the long evenings of the rainy season.

Messrs. S. F. Chadwick, Professors Powell and Crawford of the Willamette University, Rev. P. S. Knight, Rev. I. D. Driver, Rev. Dr. L. L. Roland, Dr. C. H. Hall and myself, illustrating with various plates and apparatus, as well as specimens from natural history, &c.

These lectures, or more properly teachings, will be given to those with cards of permission from the proper officer, so that they also may be used as an incentive to a thorough performance of duty and obedience to the rules of the institution.

In conclusion, permit me to return my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness that has been extended to us in our efforts, and to acknowledge the assistance that friends without the institution have also given in behalf of the prisoners.

Every instrumentality that can be used to check and eradicate crime; to strengthen and fortify good resolutions, and to restore a healthy tone to the moral nature 13

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hath power and efficiency in proportion as it reaches the heart.

Society is best protected when it makes true men and useful members out of those who may have sinned; and most endangered, when it turns loose the man it has educated to be a demon, because it leaves him an outcast without hope.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
E. R. FISKE,
Superintendent and Librarian Pen. S. S.

To the Superintendent of the

Oregon State Penitentiary:

W. H. WATKINDS, Esq.:—In accordance with the requirements of the law, I submit for your consideration the following report of the past and present health of the inmates of the Penitentiary, the mortality, etc., and also some suggestions in regard to provisions for their future comfort.

Since September, 1870, when they first came under my supervision and care, the amount of general sickness has been less than at any previous time, as far as can be ascertained by examination of the records. At no time has any form of disease prevailed to any extent as an epidemic, and the per centage of disease has been less than would occur in communities, equal in size, at any other place in our State.

This is a little remarkable as many who are brought

here, come with the effects of former dissipation still perceptible in their systems, and I attribute much of the improvement in health, to the superiority of the food given them, as well as the benefit to be derived from habits of regularity and judicious exercise.

The larger proportion of disease manifested, is of a chronic or constitutional character, and yet we have not had any prolonged terms of sickness, or tendency to prostations in any form; this fact would seem to indicate that the soil upon which the Penitentiary is erected, has nothing in its composition particularly deleterious to the health of those confined here, or each case would be to a greater or less extent aggravated by its presence.

On the contrary, the records show that the sanative condition has steadily improved, although each year a larger area has been cultivated, thereby showing the wisdom of the selection of the site.

Malarious diseases are less prevalent this year than last, and catarrhal affections seem to have increased both in frequency and severity, but as the cause of this has been taken away by removal into the new building where there will be less dampness and better air, it will also be releived in time.

Two person have been transferred from the Penitentiary to the State Insane Asylum, as after proper examination they were decided to be of unsound mind, and the necessary care and attention requisite to safe and humane treatment could not be furnished with the means then possessed by this institution.

Their names are as follows:

C. Hayden, sentenced for burglary; transferred Nov. 21st, 1871.

I. Anderson, sentenced for horse stealing; transferred Dec. 29th, 1871.

Four persons have died from the following causes:

- C. Martin, an Indian, March 14th, 1872, syphilitic disease.
- J. Sheppard, March 16th, 1872, softening of the brain.
- James Good, July 6th, 1872, shot in trying to escape.
- J. Engle, July 17th, 1872, inflammation of the bowels.

The chief features of interest connected with these deaths, are: That the disease in the first instance had come to a stage that was incurable before entrance and that while the nature of the affection of the brain was not exactly known, until a post mortem examination revealed large structural changes, yet in the case of Sheppard, there was also no hope of effecting any change for the better, after the destructive process was once established.

Good, who was shot in attempting to escape, received the ball in his hip and it passed through the body, coming out near the navel. He lived about an hour and was conscious to the end.

Engle, sent here for the murder of Boon, had shown symptoms of despondency, and since the occurrence of his last sickness, resisted the administration of medicine, and even food, evincing a strong determination to die, if possible; it was also suspected that the inflammation of bowels, which was extremely intractable in character, might have been produced by his eating some poisonous herb, though nothing could be definitely ascertained with regard to it. No post mortem examination was deemed necessary, as his death was not attended with any peculiar manifestations.

The diseases that have prevailed at the Penitentiary during my term of office, have been principally of a

malarial character, but very mild in degree, and amenable to the ordinary remedies.

It is not surprising that this should exist because the nature of the work upon the banks of the creek and its vicinity in making brick and burning it, give all the exposure necessary to keep such affections in constant existence.

During the rainy season of 1871–2, the old Penitentiary was more than usually damp, owing to the rotting and consequent settling of its foundations, and many of the prisoners were troubled with an annoying catarrhal succession of colds; in some instances developing bronchial affections, but since the removal this form of disease, seems to have perceptibly modified its character.

Syphilitic affections are not prevalent to as large extent, or are they as severe in form as heretofore, but as these depend entirely on outside causes and are changeable as the grade of emigration, they will form an element of constant, but variable proportion in the sickness and mortality.

Rheumatic affections will probably be always in excess, as they have been in the past, since they are the inevitable result of depravity and exposure. Syphilitic taint and malarious element, with moist, long, winter seasons, have each a tendency to create this form of human suffering and as they are combined, (often the case here), we must expect a greater amount of disease.

I note this fact because of the number of those who are complaining of severe pains especially after the changes of the seasons.

Solitary and vicious habits, the pest and bane of imprisoned life, do not exist to any great extent, and I can but deem that it is in a large measure owing to judicious care and feeding. I am only able to judge of this by the

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absence of those peculiar symptoms that would indicate indulgence, and also from the amount of physical vitality, that is apparent in the men as a body.

A greater tendency to diseases of the kidney and weakness of the back, with loss of muscular power in the lower limbs, seems to be due to the wearing of what is called the Gardiner shackle.

This is not a conclusion based on single instances but is the result of examination of every case that has been under my care. The rule has been that a few months only, are necessary to destroy the health and consequent usefulness of every one that has been subjected to their use; and a few years, at such a rate of deterioration, would end in destroying life. My impression is that while there may be speedier ways of ending life there are none that are surer. I would respectfully submit, that if other means could be devised that would be equally safe, they be left off as soon as practicable.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for your humane attention to the wants of those who have needed assistance, and to also acknowledge, the help and effective aid that the Warden and other officers have from time to time afforded me in the treatment of the sick.

Very respectfully yours,
A. M. BELT, M. D.,
Physician to the Penitentiary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Government of the Oregon State Penitentiary.

REGULATIONS.

- 1. All rules for the preservation of order on and about the prison grounds, and for the better security of the prisoners under charge as are herewith published, or may hereafter be posted about the premises by the Superintendent or Wardens, must be observed.
- 2. All such rules must be posted in writing on a bulletin board hung in a conspicuous place in the Warden's office. Written rules shall be numbered, dated and signed officially when exposed.
- 3. Officers and employees will not be required from and after this date to regard parole rules, excepting those which deny conversation and intercourse of any nature with the prisoners. Officers and employees will also further notice that from and after the date of publishing such rules, no plea of ignorance regarding the same will be admitted, unless the party transgressing shall have been absent from the prison at the time such rules were displayed.
- 4. Written rules upon the bulletin board will remain exposed at least six days, and the rule so made will continue in force until rescinded by a like publication of six days.
- 5. From and after this date the Warden will have an alphabetical list of the officers and employees of the prison kept hanging in a conspicuous place in his office, from

which he will designate two officers each evening, as their number or letter indicates, for relief from duty. Officers will thus know, without inquiry, who may absent themselves, and no further permit will be required, and considering the peculiar circumstances under which we labor, no other absentees will be allowed, unless at the option of the Superintendent, in extreme or justifiable cases. Provided, however, that nothing in this regulation shall interfere with officers' privilege to relieve one another.

- 6. The penalty for violation or infringement upon any rule so written or published, will be *immediate discharge* from the service of the State.
- 7. Officers and employees will be required to observe strictly the following regulations, viz.: That no tale bearing to and fro between the prison and the city, concerning brother officers or concerning the management and officers of the prison, will be allowed; and any officer so offending will be dismissed from the service of the State. Provided, always, that it shall be the duty of each officer to report to the Superintendent any violation of the rules or neglect of duty.
- 8. All officers must rise in the morning at the tap of the bell, and muster in the office so soon as practicable thereafter. No reading will be allowed while in bed, by candle or lamp light, and all lights must be extinguished before retiring.
- 9. The officers in charge of the brickyark will see that no person enters the premises unless under a written pass from the Superintendent or Warden, except persons known to have business there, such as hauling brick, sand or wood, and then only one man to each team. And upon no consideration will ladies be allowed within the brickyard enclosure while the prisoners are at work.

RULES.

Duties of Warden.

Rule 1. The Warden shall receive all prisoners from the sheriffs or other persons having charge of the same, from the different counties of the State of Oregon, and give receipts therefor.

Rule 2. The Warden shall make a careful examination of all prisoners, upon their reception. He shall ascertain their place of nativity, their age, their trade or occupation, their former habits, their height, weight, color of hair, eyes and complexion, with any other marks or peculiarities on their person; also, their valuables, if any, and make a statement in writing of the same; which, in connection with the commitment and valuables, shall be transmitted to the Superintendent.

Rule 3. Upon the reception of such description, commitment and valuables, if any, the Superintendent shall make out and sign a receipt and deliver the same to the Warden; said receipt shall itemize and contain a full description of said valuables, and of whom taken.

Rule 4. The Warden shall see that the clothing of all prisoners in which they arrive at the prison, is properly renovated and labeled and taken care of during the time of their confinement, that the same may be delivered to them upon their discharge.

Rule 5. The Warden shall take care that all laws and rules for the government of the guards and of the prison, and for the discipline of the prisoners, are properly enforced. He shall see that the prison is kept clean, and

that all parts are in good order and condition throughout the building; that the prisoners are cleanly in person and clothing: that they are properly secured, when in or about the prison; that their chains and shackles are in proper order when they are given in charge of the Assistant Warden or guards. He shall personally inspect the shackles of every prisoner when lined up in the morning for duty, and shall count the prisoners in the line before turning them over to the Assistant Warden, who shall, in turn, count them and call back to the Warden the number. He shall at the same time and place enter the number in a book, to be kept for that purpose, and also issue to the prisoners their daily rations of tobacco.

Rule 6. All communications received by any officer or guard for or concerning any prisoner, or his or her affairs, must, upon reception by said officer or guard, be first submitted to the Superintendent. No communication will be allowed to go to or from any prisoner, without the approval of the Superintendent, and all persons connected with the prison are forbidden in anywise to communicate to any prisoner the contents or substance of any communication that the Superintendent may think improper to be communicated.

Assistant Warden.

Rule 7. The Assistant Warden shall have charge of the prison and perform the duties of the Warden when the Warden is absent.

Rule 8. The Assistant Warden shall direct the work and have charge of the guards and the prisoners, when at work upon the outside of the prison, subject to the direction of the Superintendent.

Rule 9. He shall see that the guards are properly

placed; that they are vigilant in the discharge of their duties, and that the convicts are diligent in the performance of their labors.

Rule 10. He shall see that the guard in charge of the brick-yard gate shall count the prisoners when they leave the prison enclosures, and also upon their return to the same, calling back the count to the Assistant Warden. He shall count the prisoners as they enter the brick-yard. He shall keep a record of the number of prisoners detailed for labor outside the brick-yard, and the guard in charge of such prisoners shall report to him the number, when returned from such duty. After the prisoners are upon the brick-yard, he shall put them to work as the Superintendent of brick-making shall direct, unless the same shall, in his opinion, endanger their safe keeping. He shall also see that the said Superintendent shall hold no conversation with the prisoners, nor the latter among themselves, except in a low tone.

Rule 11. He shall be required to keep with him a time-piece with the prison time, and also a whistle with which to call up the prisoners, ten minutes before the usual time of leaving the yard, that they may prepare themselves to be lined up, two and two, with the heavy ironed men in front, ready to march at the tap of the prison bell. He shall count the prisoners, and before starting for the enclosures, blow his whistle twice, as a signal to the guards that he is ready to march, and they may leave their posts. This rule shall be observed in all cases, except at the approach of a storm, or when the work in hand requires a delay not prejudicial to the safe return of the prisoners.

Guards and Miscellaneous.

Rule 12. No officer or guard shall use harsh or immoral language to any convict or to one another, nor shall they jest with any convict.

Rule 13. No guard shall hold any conversation with any visitor, or other guard, or convict, upon any subject, except to direct them in the performance of their labor or duties; nor shall any officer or guard shout to one another, or call in a loud voice to any person, unless it be in the discharge of an urgent duty requiring the same; nor shall any singing, whistling, or loud and boisterous conversation be allowed about the office or prison.

Rule 14. No convict shall hold any conversation with any person, except the officers and guards only with the consent and in the hearing and presence of the Superintendent, Warden or Assistant Warden.

Rule 15. The guards shall yield implicit obedience to their superior officers, and do all that is in their power to insure good order and discipline, in accordance with the laws and rules that have been adopted for the government of the prison and prisoners.

Rule 16. Any guard found reading or sleeping while upon duty, and any officer, guard or employe of the prison who shall be found intoxicated upon the premises, or who shall bring or cause to be brought upon the prison grounds, ardent spirits of any description, will be subject to immediate discharge.

Rule 17. No guard will be allowed to go into the kitchen, except upon business or by permission of the Superintendent or Warden.

Rule 18. No officer or guard will be allowed to draw

rations or supplies to be taken or used outside the prison gates.

Rule 19. Any guard from whose "beat" a prisoner escapes, or any one who may allow a prisoner to escape while under his charge, shall be subject to immediate discharge.

The above rules, approved by the Governor for the government of the State Penitentiary, October 1st, 1870.

L. F. GROVER,

Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, October 1st, 1870.

W. H. WATKINDS,

Superintendent.

DUTIES OF CONVICTS.

- 1. Every convict shall be industrious, submissive, and obedient and shall labor diligently. No secret conversation or plotting will be allowed.
- 2. No convict shall secrete, hide or carry about his person, or keep about his cell any instrument or thing, without the knowledge of the officers, that would assist him in making an escape.
- 3. No convict shall write or receive a letter to or from any person whatsoever, nor have intercourse with any persons without the prison, except by leave of the Superintendent, or Warden in charge.
 - 4. No convict shall waste, injure or destroy, any mate-

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rial or tool, or article of public property, or deface or injure anything that belongs to or about the prison.

- 5. Convicts shall always conduct themselves towards the officers with due deference and respect. Cleanliness in their persons, dress and bedding is required. When they go to their meals or labor they shall proceed in regular order and in silence. Their behaviour at the table shall be orderly.
- 6. No convict shall leave his or her work without permission of an officer. He shall not speak to or look at visitors without permission of an officer, nor shall he make any unnecessary noise in his labor, or in the prison, or do anything which is subversive of the good order of the prison or prisoners.
- 7. Convicts may speak to the Superintendent, the Warden or the Assistant Warden at any time. When the Superintendent is not present, the convict may notify the Warden or Assistant Warden, that he wishes to see the Superintendent; and it shall be the duty of the Wardent or Assistent Warden to notify the Superintendent of the same.
- 8. All conversation by convicts shall be in a mild, low tone of voice, and with all deference to the person addressed. Profane or immoral language is prohibited.
- 9. Convicts are not to contend with an officer or guard, nor attempt to direct or control him in his duty.
- 10. Convicts are not to sleep in their clothes; but shall lay or hang each article separately, that the guard on duty can see if this rule be violated.
- 11. During Divine Service all convicts must sit erect during the delivery of the sermon; no lounging or hanging down of heads will be permitted. During singing and prayers they will assume such positions as are usual in the

church of the officiating minister; provided the same is made known to them, otherwise a respectful and reverential position must be assumed.

- 12. All violations of these rules, and of any other that shall be made hereafter, shall be punished in such manner as shall be directed by the Superintendent.
- 13. Convicts having no families will be allowed to write one letter per month only, unless paper, stamps, etc., are furnished by the convict. Those having families will be allowed one letter per week.
- 14. Convicts will not be allowed to speak nor communicate with visitors to the prison, without the consent of the officer in charge.

The foregoing rules have been prescribed by the Governor of the State of Oregon, for the government of the State Penitentiary.

L. F. GROVER, Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, Oregon, Oct. 1st, 1870.

W. H. WATKINDS, Superintendent.

LIBRARY

Of the State Penitentiary, Salem, Oregon.

All persons connected with the institution, are entitled to the use of the books by giving attention to the following rules:

Rule 1. The Library will be opened for exchange of books, immediately after close of labor each evening.

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Rule 2. Every book taken must be entered in the Register, and credit given therefor on its return.

Rule 3. No person shall keep a book longer than one week at a time.

Rule 4. Books must not be loaned from one to another.

Rule 5. Only one book can be taken at a time.

Rule 6. Any injury or defacement of books, will be charged to the person in whose possession the book is found.

Rule 7. Any one refusing obedience to these rules, or neglecting to account for books entrusted to his care, shall be deprived of the use of the Library.

W. H. WATKINDS,

Superintendent.

E. R. FISKE, Librarian.

CHAPLAINS' REPORT

Of the Oregon State Penitentiary.

To the Members of the Oregon Legislature:

Gentlemen: During the past two years our visits to the State Prison have been attended with marked interest. A decided improvement has been made in temporal affairs, in the erection by the State of the new prison, etc.; adding much to the comfort of the inmates, and giving additional security to the public, by preventing escapes.

During the two years most of the convicts have been supplied with Bibles; and in addition to the regular "Religious Services," an interesting Bible class is taught every Sabbath; and a Library of between five and six hundred volumes of literary, scientific and religious books has been procured (mostly by the benefactions of the people of Salem,) for the benefit of the prisoners. All this has been done by voluntary contribution, and without compsenation, which renders it of greater value to the prisoners, as every act is stamped with the broad seal of Christian benevolence, which is of the greatest value to this class of men, as it is the most effectual way of overcoming their selfishness.

To see the fruit of this labor and sacrifice, it is only necessary to visit the prison and witness the growing order that prevails.

We deem it a duty to bear testimony to the humane treatment of the prisoners by the present Superintendent, who has always been favorable to the moral and mental

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culture of those under his charge; and we think it difficult to conceive how the condition of the inmates can be materially improved, without a continuance of the present order of things.

A. F. WALLER, I. D. DRIVER, Agent A. B. S.

SALEM, August 22, 1872.

REPORT

OF

PENITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

His Excellency,

L. F. Grover,

Governor of the State of Oregon:

The undersigned, Penitentiary Building Commissioners, appointed to act in the erection of permanent Penitentiary buildings, for which the sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislative Assembly of 1870, beg leave to submit for the consideration of your Excellency and the honorable members of the Legislature, the tollowing report:

So soon as practicable, after organization of the Board, plans for the new building were inspected, and a selection made combining the benefits of the Rhode Island and Maine States Prisons.

Mr. G. W. Rhodes, Architect, was employed to furnish plans and specifications, to correspond with what was deemed a good combination of the two buildings.

Bids were solicited for furnishing such material as was required—for stone, iron, lumber, lime, etc.—which contracts were afterwards awarded to Messrs. J. C. Josephs; Hawley, Dodd & Co., E. D. Towl and George Abernethy, respectively.

On such days, during the fall and winter of 1870 and

1871, as were fair, the convicts were employed in excavating for the basement and foundations, clearing and grubbing, and leveling the grounds preparatory to an early start in the spring. During the winter a great portion of the stone was delivered, and such as required cutting, for the front and water tables, was dressed.

The stone masons were put to work in April, and the work progressed without delay, the brick masons going on in May, during the spring and summer seasons.

About the first of May, the cash in the State Treasury being exhausted, it was found necessary to make some arrangement, whereby the mechanics employed could receive their pay in a more direct manner than by vouchers and warrants. So long as the warrants were paid at the Treasury, they were cash to business men over their counties, but when they became endorsable for payment only, the laboring men were forced to sell them at from seven to ten per cent. discount, in order to meet their bills. Aside from this, it was also inconvenient to them, as they were paid off usually Saturday nights-they could get no money at that time of day, and were compelled to come to town Monday morning, present their voucher, get the warrant, sell the same, and pay their bills. This was a half-day's time lost, beside the loss on their pay, by the discount, and they felt inclined to look for other places.

To obviate these difficulties, an agreement was made to sell large warrants at ninety-five cents on their face.

The laborers consented to work at the same rate per day, as they had been, and take their pay the same as it was received by the Commissioners, at ninety-five cents on the dollar—they standing this loss rather than a greater one, as before described.

Vouchers were accordingly drawn in sums of five thou-

sand dollars, as appears per voucher record and detailed cash statement annexed, sold as above, and paid to the men, as per receipts on file. This was done until the stone and brick masons and tenders were through—the whole amount thus drawn being seventeen thousand dollars. The plan was found to work satisfactorily to the men, rendering the issue of many small accounts needless, and making the labor of paying off much less.

In the matter of lime, we found difficulty in buying for warrants—it being considered a cash article—to get it we contracted with the Trustees of the M. E. Church, to deliver them brick, for which they were to furnish us lime, or cash to pay for it. Under this arrangement we bought it at cash rates.

At the exhaustion of the appropriation, the Commissioners found themselves with the walls of the prison completed, put without means to enclose them. To leave it roofless, for the storms of perhaps two winters to beat upon it, would incur a great loss to the State. The Superintendent complained that it was not safe to keep the prisoners in the old wooden building he was in; and that he would be compelled, at a large expense, to repair or nearly rebuild it. The Grand Jury condemned it as unsafe, and recommended the completion of the new building. The Commissioners, in their report of 1870, say: "New buildings and walls are demanded, as the present wooden foundations have decayed," and if they were so in 1870, they were much worse in 1871. Also, Superintendent M. P. Berry, Esq., in his report for 1870, calls the particular attention of the Legislature to the insecurity of the wooden structure.

Taking all these things into consideration, the Commissioners, after consultation with the Governor, who recom-

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mended the same, concluded to complete the building if they could.

Messrs. Hawley, Dodd & Co., of Portland, agreed to furnish the iron cells, and such further iron and hardware required, and take their pay in vouchers. The principal mechanics were willing to do the same; the convict labor and proceeds the Commissioners deemed they had ample authority for using, under the law of 1864, creating the Board; but some money was absolutely necessary to carry on the work. The Superintendent, upon the recommendation of the Governor, turned over to the Commissioners the proceeds of certain notes and accounts held by him, belonging to the Penitentiary, to the amount of \$7,684 37 as appears in Exhibit 1 annexed.

The work, which was at a stand still, was renewed, and pushed forward as rapidly as possible to completion.

On the 1st day of August last, the convicts were removed thereto, and are now, we think, safe—as much so, at least, as iron, brick, stone and mortar can make them. The Commissioners think the building, as it now stands, will compare favorably with any similar institution in the country, in respect to durability, convenience, sanitary arrangements and safety, and recommend that the Legislature visit it in a body, for examination.

The Commissioners deem it but just to render their thanks to the Governor for the especial interest he has taken in the construction of the work, and to the Superintendent for the readiness with which he has responded to their requisitions of men and materials; also, the boss mechanics for their faithful attendance to the interests of the State.

NEW PENITENTIARY BUILDING.

The design embraces a prison structure having a house for Warden, Deputy Warden, and for officers' quarters, connected with and forming part of the edifice.

The principal structure consists of a central octagonal building, with three radiating wings. The central building is to be used as a kitchen in its lower or basement story; for a chapel guard room and general office in its first, and for a hospital in the second story.

Two of the wings, on opposite sides of the central building, are designed to be used for prisoners; and each of said wings is to contain a block of cells, within the exterior walls, arranged upon a plan so as to be a prison within a prison. Each block is calculated, when completed, to contain four stories of cells; there being 22 in each story.

The spaces between the blocks of cells and the exterior walls of the wings are appropriated as areas. Within these areas, at the level of the floor of the second, third and fourth stories of the blocks of cells, galleries are to be placed extending around each block. These galleries are to communicate with iron stair cases, placed at the inner end of each block of cells within the central octagonal building, and extending up to each story of cells.

The guard room, or Chapel, is separated from each area of the two prison wings by brick wall, each of which contains two large arch-ways, grated with bars of iron, with open iron doors in the same, leading to the areas and galleries of the cell blocks; thus yielding instant communication with every cell, in both wings from the guard room floor of the central building. The several stories of the central building are lighted by windows placed in the angular corners.

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The cells receive light and ventilation from the areas, which in turn are amply supplied by large windows in the exterior walls of the prison wings.

Each cell contains a ventilating flue, carried up in the brick walls, in the center of each block of cells, which connects with chimneys on the top of the building. The roof of the central building is surmounted by a cupola, in which is placed the bell for the use of the establishment, and in which also may be placed a clock.

The third wing is appropriated for the necessary offices and apartments required for the institution. The first or basement story contains the dining room, store rooms, &c. The second or principal story contains the Superintendent's office, the Warden and Deputy Warden's offices, Library, wash room, &c.

The third story contains the chambers and other necessary sleeping apartments as required.

The central building is 62 feet square, outside of its walls; and its first or basement story is 10 feet clear height; the other two remaining stories being 18 feet each.

Each wing, containing the cells, is 75 feet long and 42 feet wide, outside of its walls.

There are now erected and finished two stories of cells in each block. The first story is made of hard burned brick, with a 16-inch wall. Each cell measures 5 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, and 7 feet high. The iron cells, which are 44 in number, are made of ½-inch plate iron, and measures 6x9, and 7 feet high. Each and all the cells have built within, two wrought-iron bedsteads, as a fixture to its walls, making each cell sufficient to hold two prisoners. Each is supplied with water from a reservoir, on the top of the building, which, in turn, is supplied from the creek, with one of Blake's patent steam pumps.

The wing appropriated for the officers' quarters, measures 75 feet in length and 40 feet extreme width, outside of its walls. Its first or basement story is 10 feet clear height; its principal story 17 feet, and its third or chamber story, 14 feet high.

This wing is finished off with such materials as is usual for dwelling houses, excepting several of the doors for the offices, which are made of iron, and the windows grated with iron.

The floor throughout the entire basement is laid with asphaltum and gravel; also the floors in the prison wings, and supported by segmental arches laid in hard burnt brick, which rests on suitable brick piers built in the cellar.

The floors and ceilings of the Chapel and Hospital being made of wood are supported up by iron columns.

The entire building is warmed by steam, which is furnished from two large flue boilers, located outside and in the rear of the main building. The Chapel and Hospital contain two large manifold heaters, each. The two Prison wings are supplied by alternate coils of pipe extending along the walls in the areas on both sides of the cell blocks.

The entire building is also supplied with water from the tank on the top of the building.

In the erection of the said building there were two and one-half millions of brick used.

EXPENDITURES BY QUARTERS.

Quarter Ending November 30, 1870.

Stone\$	1,055	78	
Sand	138		
Lumber	33	90	
Salaries	16	66	
Blacksmiths	39	00	
Miscellaneous	8	00	
Total		\$	1,291 34

Quarter Ending February 28, 1871.

Stone	675	00	
Sand	70	00	
	2,047	43	
	2,818	88	
Salaries	657	00	
Lime	597	75	
Fixtures	239	00	
Carpenters	640	50	
Blacksmiths	166	00	
Tinning	25	68	
Miscellaneous	14	00	
Total		\$	7,959 24

Quarter Ending May 31, 1871.

Stone\$	2,115	78
Sand	228	
Lumber	1,545	30
Iron	155	00
Salaries	1,020	00
Lime	1,238	25
Fixtures	790	50
Carpenters	1,219	00
Blacksmiths	248	00
Printing	65	00
Brick work	1,263	59
Miscellaneous	331	50
Architect	150	00
Convict labor	3,510	00
Total		-8 13,879 92

Quarter Ending August 31, 1871.

tono			
Stone	126	00	
Dang	630	50	
Dumper	251	00	
ron, hardware, etc			
alarias	1,049		
Salaries.	1,095	00	
ime	1,398	38	
AAUMICO seessessississississississississississis	898		
Jai penters	1.933		
Blacksmiths			
inning	775	00	
Cinning.	59	33	
rinting, stationery, etc	19	02	
FICK WOLK	7.029	73	
415CCHAHEUUS	609		
Convict labor	000	See was	
lumbing	1,400		
lumbing	4,380	77	
Total		8	21 6

Quarter Ending November 30, 1871.

Sand	440.00
Lumber	
Lumber	440 86
rron, nardware, etc.	107 / 2
Lime	1,090 00
Carnenters	799 76
Carpenters	1,853 00
Brickwork	10 25
Brickwork	6,426 07
Castings	918 65
Castings	
Total	
	Ø 10,001 US

Quarter Ending February 29, 1872.

Sand		
		50
Carnenters	157	50
Carpenters	1,190	75
Brick work		60
		10
		00
Total	**********	- 8

\$ 7,068 45

Quarter Ending May 31, 1872.

Sand \$	20	00		
Lamber	166	93		
Iron and hardware	62	31		
Salaries	1,080	00		
Lime	231	00		
Carpenters	843	()()		
Blacksmiths	300	00		
Printing, stationery, etc	9	50		
Brick work	69	00		
Miscellaneous	276	85		
Plumbing	183	95		
Paints, oil and glass	442			
	000			
Asphaltum floors	790			
Iron cells	100		5,371	7.1
Total			12,1211	17%

Quarter Ending August 31 1872.

Sand	65	60		
Lumber	2,176			
Iron and hardware	6,104	99		
Salaries	1,555	00		
Lime	1,467	75		
Fixtures	1,707	50		
Carpenters	5.026	98		
Blacksmiths	1,616			
Tinning	4,873			
Printing and stationery	24			
Brick	15.284	00		
Miscellaneous	3,768	82		
	1.892			
Convict labor	2,358			
Plumbing	486			
Castings	3,137			
Paints, oils and glass	2,302			
Asphaltum floors				
Cells	20,000		-\$ 83,793	2.1
Total			-6 00'120	·// L
Total expenditures, seven quarters			\$159,693	33

RECAPITULATION.

Stone for	quarter	ending	Nov. 30, 1870\$	1,055	78		
66	46	66	Feb. 28, 1871	675	00		
	44	4.6	May 31, 1871	2,115	78		
6.6	6.6	+6	Aug. 31, 1871	126	00		
Total					8	3,972	56

Sand for	quarter	ending	Nov. 30, 1870\$	138 00
+6	44	66	Feb. 28, 1871	70 00
6.6	+6	4.6	May 31, 1871	228 00
6.6	6.6	66	Aug. 31, 1871	630 50
6.6	6.6	66	Nov. 30, 1871	442 00
\$4	4.6	6.4	Feb. 29, 1872	38 50
6.6	64	6.6	May 31, 1872	20 00
6.6	4.4	44 "	Aug. 31 1872	65 00
Total				-\$ 1,632 00

Lumber fo	r quarter	ending	Nov. 30, 1870 33 90	
4.6	*44	66	Feb. 28, 1871 2,047 43	
6.6	64	6.6	May 31, 1871 1,545 30	
6.4	, 66	4.6	Aug. 31, 1871 251 64	
6.6	n 6	6.6	Nov. 30, 1871 440 86	
6.4	6.6	4.6	May 31, 1872 166 93	
6-6	4.4	4.6	Aug. 31, 1872 2,176 44	
Total			-\$ (3,662 50

Salaries f	or quarter	ending	Nov. 30, 1870	16		
6.6	" 44	66	Feb. 29, 1871	657	00	
2.2	6.6		May 31, 1871		00	
6.6	4.6	66.7	Aug. 31, 1871	1,095	00	
6.4	6.4	6.6	Nov. 30, 1871	1,090	00	
4.6	6.6		May 31, 1872			
6.6	4.4		Aug. 31, 1872			
Total			8,,,	-,	8	6,513 66

Blacksmith's	work for	gr. ending	Nov.	30,	1870\$	39	00		
66	4.4	1 64	Feb.	28.	1870	166	00		
6.6	6.6	6.6	Mav	31.	1871	248	00		
6.6	6.6	4.6			1871	775	00		
66	. 64	4.4			1871	292	00		
6.6	3.5	4.6			1872	669	00		
4.6	4.6	4.4			1872	300	00		
6.6	6.6	64 "			1872	1,616	00		
Total						-,	8	4,105	00

			Д						
Miscella	neous fo	r quarte	r ending	Nov.	. 30.	1870	R 8	00	
		**	6.6	Feb.	28.	1871		00	
6.6		4.6	44	May	31.	1871	331		
4.6		64	4.6	Aug.	31.	1871		22	
1.64		44	46	INOV.	30.	18/1	875		
44		4.4	4.6	Feb.	29,	1872	998		
44		66	4.6	May	31,	1872	276		
- 66		66	4.6	Aug,	31,	1872	-3,768		
Total	******					*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	,	8	6,882 4
									,
ron, Ha	rdware,	etc., for	ar. endi	ng Fe	b. 29	3, 1871	8 2 818	88	
		**		Ma	v 31	. 1871	155	00	
4.4	4.4	- 64		Au	g. 31	l, 1871 l, 1871	1,049		
6.6	4.6	4.6		No	v. 30), 1871	135		
6.6	4.6	6.6		.≓'ei	b. 29), 1872	157		
6.6	44	64		Ma	v 31	, 1872	62	31	
- 60	44	44		An	ø. 31	. 1872	6,104		
Total		***** ******	*******	*******			,		10,484 0
								*	20,202
ime for	quarte	r ending	Feb. 28	. 1871		\$	597	75	
••		**	May 31	. 1871			1,238		
1.6	, 44	6.6	Aug. 31	. 1871			1,398		
6.6	4.4	4.6	Nov. 30). 1871			799		
64	6.6	4.6	May 31	. 1872	*******	*** ********	231		
6.6	6.6	6.6	Aug. 31	. 1872			1,467		
Total				.,			1,101		5,732 8
								*	0,102 0
ivturos	for the	anartes	ondina 1	Eloh o	Q 10	71		00	
		**	**	Mav 3	1. 18	371\$			
6.6	44	66	**	Mav 3	1. 18	71	790	50	
66	44	66	11 I	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 0, 18	71 71	790 898	50 75	
66	44	66	11 I	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 0, 18	71 71	790	50 75	3.635.7
66	44	66	11 I	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 0, 18	71	790 898	50 75	3,635 7
66	44	66	11 I	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 0, 18	71 71	790 898	50 75	3,635 7
66	44	66	11 I	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 0, 18	71 71	790 898	50 75	3,635 7
66	44	66	11 I	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 0, 18	71 71	790 898	50 75	3,635 7
66	44	66	11 I	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 0, 18	71 71	790 898	50 75	3,635 7
Total	66	66	46 <u>7</u>	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 0, 18	71 771 771	790 898	50 75	3,635 7
Total	Work,	44 44 quarter	ending	May 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3	1, 18 1, 18 10, 18 	771	790 898	50 75 50 —\$	3,635 7
Total	Work,	quarter	ending	Feb.	1, 18 1, 18 10, 18 28, 13 31, 13	871\$ 871\$	790 898 1,707	50 75 50 	3,635 7.
Total	Work,	, quarter	ending	Hay 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3 May 3	1, 18 1, 18 10, 18 28, 19 31, 19	871\$ 871\$	790 898 1,707	50 75 50 	3,635 7.
Total	Work,	, quarter	ending	Feb.: May: Aug. Nov.	28, 1: 31, 18 31, 18 31, 1: 31, 1:	871\$ 871\$ 871\$ 871\$	790 898 1,707 640 1,219 1,933	50 75 50 \$ 50 00 40	3,635 7.
Total	Work,	quarter	ending	Feb. : May Aug. Nov. Feb. 2	28, 1: 31, 18 31, 1: 31, 1: 329, 18	871\$ 871\$ 871\$ 871\$ 8718	790 898 1,707 640 1,219 1,933 1,853	50 75 50 	3,635 7
Total	Work,	" " quarter	ending	Feb. : May : May : May : May : May :	28, 13 31, 18 31, 13 31, 13 30, 13 29, 18	871\$ 871\$ 871\$ 8718 8718 8728	790 898 1,707 640 1,219 1,933	50 75 50 	3,635 7.
Total	Work,	" " quarter	ending	Feb. : May : May : May : May : May :	28, 13 31, 18 31, 13 31, 13 30, 13 29, 18	871\$ 871\$ 871\$ 8718 8718	790 898 1,707 640 1,219 1,933 1,853 1,190	50 75 50 	3,635 7.

12				231.127 1.45					
	00	·»-		1971	Fab 99	ding	arter on	for an	Tinning
		25		1871	May 31	66	46	or qu	15
	80	4 878	***********	1871	Ang. 3	66	44		44
-\$ 4,958 8	e	2,010	****	, 10111		4			Total
A 3'000 (-9								
	۸۵	Q.E.	21 1971 @	o Mor	r ondir	ete. c	oners.	. Stati	Printing
		65 19	31, 1871\$ 31, 1871 60, 1871 31, 1872	Aur	44	6	6	6	44
		10	80 1871	Nov.	6.6	6	6 6	- 6	4.6
		9	31, 1872	May	6.6	4	£ 6	- 4	4.6
7		24	31. 1872	Aug.	6.6				
\$ 127	8	4-1		vrag.					Total
- A-01	140								

					7.5				n t.1
	59	1,263	\$	31, 1871	g May	endi	quarter	ork for	Brick wo
	72	7 090		-31.187	- A 11 or.	46	44	46	46
	07	6,426	1	30, 187	Nov	66	86	44	46
	60	282	1	29, 1872	Feb.			46	66
						44	66	6.6	44
	00	15,234		51, 1872	Aug.				
0 00 001									A OVERIN
-\$ 30,304 \$			*********						
-\$ 30,004 1			6 a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a						
-\$ 30,304 \$			\$ ** \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$						
	00	150	8	. 1871		nding	uarter e	t for q	Architec
-\$ 30,004 9 -\$ 150 (00	150		. 1871		nding	uarter e	t for q	Architec Total
	00	150	8	. 1871		nding	uarter e	t for q	Architec Total
	00	150	8	. 1871		nding	uarter e	t for q	Architec Total
	00	150	8	. 1871		nding	uarter e	t for q	Architect Total
	00 — \$		\$, 1871	May 31	nding	uarter e	t for q	Total.,
	00\$	2 510 (, 1871	May 3	nding	uarter e	t for q	Total.,
	00\$	2 510 (, 1871	May 3	nding	uarter e	t for q	Convict
	00\$	2 510 (, 1871	May 3	nding	for qua	t for q	Convict
	00\$	2 510 (, 1871	May 3	nding	for qua	t for q	Convict
-\$ 150 (00 —\$ 00 00 00 00 00 00	2 510 (871\$ 1871 1871 1872	ay 31, 1 ng. 30, ov. 30, ov. 30, ag. 31	ding M	nding	for quar	t for q	Convict
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-\$ 150 (00 —\$ 00 00 00 00 00 00	2 510 (871\$ 1871 1871 1872	ay 31, 1 ng. 30, ov. 30, ov. 30, ag. 31	ding M	nding	for quar	t for q	Convict
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-\$ 150 (00 \$	3,510 (1,400 (1,254 (3,732 (1,892 (871\$ 1871 1871 1872	ay 31, 1 ug. 30, ov. 30, sb. 29, 1 ag. 31,	ding May 31	nding	for qual	Labor	Convict 1
-\$ 150 (00 \$	3,510 (1,400 (1,254 (3,732 (1,892 (871\$ 1871 1871 1872	ay 31, 1 ug. 30, ov. 30, sb. 29, 1 ag. 31,	ding May 31	nding	for qual	Labor	Convict 1
-\$ 150 (00 \$	3,510 (1,400 (1,254 (3,732 (1,892 (871\$ 1871 1871 1872	ay 31, 1 ug. 30, ov. 30, sb. 29, 1 ag. 31,	ding May 31	nding	for qual	Labor	Convict]
-\$ 150 (000 \$ 000 000 000 000\$	3,510 (1,400 (1,254 (3,732 (1,892 (871\$ 1871 1871 872	ay 31, 1 ag. 30, ov. 30, bb. 29, 1 ag. 31,	ding May 31 Aug. 3 Aug. 3 Nov. 3 May 3	nding	for qual	Labor	Convict 1
-\$ 150 (000 \$ 000 000 000 000\$	3,510 (1,400 (1,254 (3,732 (1,892 (871\$ 1871 1871 872 872	ay 31, 1 ag. 30, ov. 30, sb. 29, 1 ag. 31, 1. 1871. 0, 1871. 1, 1872. 1, 1872.	ding May 31 Aug. 3 Nov. 3 May 3 Aug. 3 Aug. 3	nding	for quanter e	Labor	Convict 1

Castings, for the quarter ending Nov. 30, 1871\$ 3,972 61 ""Aug. 31, 1872 Total	\$ 4,4 58	84
Paints, Oils, and Glass, for qr. ending Nov. 30, 1871\$ 170 25 "" " May 31, 1872 442 50 Aug. 31, 1872 3,137 08 Total	-\$ 3,749	78
Asphaltum Floors, for quarter ending May 31, 1872 \$ 896 00 Total	-\$ 3,198	60
Iron Cells, for quarter ending May 31, 1872	-\$ 30,787	19
Total expenditures	\$159,693	33

OUTSTANDING VOUCHERS ON ACCOUNT OF BUILDING FUND.

Ko	TO WHOM DUE,	ON ACCOUNT OF.	AMOUN	г.
1	A. McAlexander	Commissioner	9 000	- 00
2	J. Holman	Commissioner		00
3	Hawley, Dodd & Co	Iron cells	24,790	
	Hawley, Dodd & Co	Iron, Hardware, etc	10,861	
5	A. McAlexander	Commissioner		00
6	Capital Lumbering Co	Lumber		02
7	E. Coldbath	Carpenter	604	
- 8	Belt & Johns	Paints and oils	61	23
9	T. Cunningham	Hardware, etc	260	38
10	Wade, Brown & Co	****************	108	67
11	Weatherford & Co	Paints and oils	218	
12	J. Holman	Commissioner	385	
13	T. B. Jackson	Carpenter		56
14	T. B. Jackson	44		00
10	T. B. Jackson	***************************************		94
17	T. B. Jackson T. B. Jackson	44		00
	Wm. Skidmore	Blacksmith	211	
19	G. W. Rhodes		251	
20	G. W. Rhodes	Architect and carpenter.	958 102	
21	T. B. Jackson		362	
22	T. B. Jackson	Carpenter		80
23	Wade, Brown & Co	Hardware, etc		09
24	R. Thompson	Asphaltum work		00
25	J. H. Hixon	Miscellaneous	113	
26	Belt & Johns	Paints and oils		10
27	Wm. Skidmore	Blacksmith		00
28	Wm. Skidmore	66		50
29	Wm. Skidmore	66	170	50
30	Moores, Miller & Co	Lumber	1,374	74
31	Cunningham & Co	Hardware	64	58
32	L. Byrnes	Oven door	30	00
33	H. D. Boon	Stationery	21	00
34	Hawley, Dodd & Co	Cells and hardware	5,373	
36	J. Holman	Commissioner	310	
37	R. H. Dearborn	Book-keeper	600	
38	Pioneer Oil Co Burrows & Tuthill	Oils	266	
39	J. C. Bowker	Coal, brick, etc	33	
40		Laying brick	58 450	
41		Castings, etc	452 60	
42		Brickmason	143	
43	Cooke, Dennis & Co	Carpenter work, etc	787	
44	Anderson & Rhawl	Plumbing	18	
45	D. Cole	Roofing	551	
	Total unpaid vouchers		51,678	03
			,,_	
46	Sup't of Oregon Penitentiary	Material, labor and cash		
	48	furnished	58,015	30
	17			

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EXHIBIT 1.

Total cost of building stockades and improvements and preparing grounds Paid by vouchers drawn against approprtation	\$ 159,693 33
Received from Penitentiary.	
Convict labor, per acc't	
*Paid by vouchers drawn in excess of appropriation	-\$159,693 33
Recommended for completion, an appropriation of \$6,000 00	

*Per report of Secretary of State, the amount is put down at \$51,595 85. Difference of \$82 18 arises from small bills not audited at time his report was made up.

CASH RECEIPTS.

1871		I was also be a second of the		
May		Received from M. E. Church, on brick contract\$	1,200	00
		Received from voucher 76, drawn and sold Messrs. Ladd & Bush	5,000	00
July	10.	Received from voucher 97, drawn and sold Messrs.		
,		Ladd & Bush	5,000	
Aug.	19.	Received from M. E. Church, as above	350	
Aug.	31.	Received from voucher No. 105, as above	5,000	00
Sept.	30.	Received from Superintendent Penitentiary, proceeds	1 000	00
		of collection	1,000	
0.41.	01	Received from sales brick, by Commissioners	500	
Oct'r	21.	Received from Superintendent Penitentiary Received from M. E. Church	750	
Nov.	0	Received from Superintendent Penitentiary	500	
66	11.	Received from youcher, No. 133, as above	2,000	00
46	30.	Received from Superintendent Penitentiary	1,140	
1872		and the interior of the second		
Jan'y		Received from Sisters of Charity, the Academy of		
10 66		The Holy Names of Jesus and Mary	1,000	
66	20.	Received from Superintendent Penitentiary	1,000	
11166	30.	Received from M. E. Church	1,000	
M'ch	15.	Received from Superintendent Penitentiary	22	25
14	21.	Received frem Superintendent Penitentiary, proceeds	1 556	50
4 11	0	hotel property	$\frac{1,556}{1,000}$	
April	6,	Received from Superintendent Penitentiary	946	
June	20,	Received from Superintendent Penitentiary (note) Received from Sisters	1,000	
July Aug.	3,	Received from Sisters	538	
Aug.	01,	Trecerved from Discers,		
	Tota	al cash receipts	330,644	62
	-	*		

CASH PAID OUT.

1053	
1871.	e 000 00
May 10, Paid Geo. Abernethy for lime	\$ 920 00
" O. & C. R. R. Co., freight on lime	18 75
Drayage to East Fartiand	28 50
may 10, 11. 11. Wison, Dickingson	87 00
May 19, "R. Glover, brickmason	40 00 50 00
"John Hill, stonemason	20 00
May 20, "C. Roper, brickmason Patteson, brickmason	20 00
44 A Konney stonomason	25 00
May 23, " Wm. Endy, stonemason	153 00
"W. J. Caldwell, stonemason	141 00
"George Desart, brickmason	67 50
May 27, "George Collins, brickmason	40 00
"CH Bonker brickmason	40 00
" C. H. Bonker, brickmason" T. H. Watson, brickmason	100 00
May 29, "J. H. Upton advertising brickmasons	5 50
May 31, "John Hill, stonemason	143 50
" C. Roper, brickmason	58 75
" E. Simmons, brickmason	48 00
" J. Barnford, brickmason	64 50
" William Steers, brickmason	94 50
" H. H. Wilson, brickmason	37 50
" J. J. Kester, charcoal	22 50
"Stonemasons per pay roll No. 1	270 16
" Brickmasons per pay roll No. 1	540 34
June 10, "Stonemasons per pay roll No. 2	114 00
"Brickmasons per pay roll No. 2	445 50
June 30, "Plumbers per pay roll No. 3	15 75
" Brickmasons per pay roll No. 3	1,177 48
July 1, "George Mercer, hauling stone	16 50
"M. Rhawl, plumbing	40 00
Flumbers per pay roll No. 4	103 50
Ditekmasons per pay four 100. 4	723 75
outy 10, George Abernethy for fille	592 87
outy 20, D. F. Diown, telegraph dispatches	5 25
July 22, Drickmasons per pay roll No. 5	165 02
"Stonemasons per pay roll No. 5	34 50
Plumbers per pay roll No. 5	90 00 971 87
"Brickmasons per pay roll No. 6	33 75
Aug. 5, "Plumbers per pay roll No. 6	980 86
"Plumbers per pay roll No. 7	99 50
" Carpenters per pay roll No. 7	86 00
" Brickmasons per pay roll No. 8	205 50
" Brickmasons per pay roll No. 8	62 50
Aug. 14, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	87 00
"Western Union Telegraph Company	1 75
" C. S. Woodworth, surveying	6 00
" G. S. Abernethy lime	524 05
Aug. 19, "Brickmason per pay roll No. 9	1,149 50
" Carpenters per pay roll No. 9	16 00
" Plumbers per pay roll No. 9	99 00
"Brickmasons per pay roll No. 10	874 75
" Blacksmith per pay roll No. 10	100 00
"Brickmasons per pay roll No. 11	186 00
" T. B. Rickey, stamps, etc., per pay roll No. 11	6 27
" Plumbers per pay roll No. 11	11 00

1871.				- 2	
Aug.	31,	Paid	Telegraphic dispatches\$		75
		46	A. J. Brown, blacksmithing	15	
		66	Lime		96
Sept.	2,	6.6	Brickmasons per pay roll No. 12	1,122	50
D-P		44	Plumbers per pay roll No. 12	96	93
		- 66	Brickmasons per pay roll No. 13	236	50
Sept.	16.	66	Brickmasons per pay roll No. 14	1,118	50
ocp.	20,	65	Plumbers per pay roll No. 14	68	25
		46	Brickmasons per pay roll No. 15	666	50
Sept.	20	66	Brickmasons per pay roll No. 16	1,049	25
pept.	00,	66	George Abernethy, lime	436	
		66	I T Bateson use of horse hoisting	25	00
Oct.	14,	66	J. T. Bateson, use of horse hoisting	641	
		6.	A. H. Tarley 100 bushels coal	12	
Oct.	17,	- 66	Brickmoson and tondars per per pay roll No. 20	827	
Oct.	21,	66	Brickmason and tenders per per pay roll No. 20	461	
Oct.	24,	46			50
Oct.	25,	66	100 bushels coal		50
Oct.	30,		Telegraphic dispatches		00
Nov.	1,	- 66	212 yards wire cloth	303	
Nov.		66	Brickmasons per pay roll No. 22		37
Nov.			75 bushels charcoal	230	
Nov.		66	George Abernethy, lime	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Nov.	30,	44	Hawley, Dodd & Co., on account	1,000 292	
			G. R. Schoffin, blacksmith		
		66	Rhodes & Jackson, carpenters	485	
		4.6	R. M. Wade, hardware		88
			R. M. Wade, hardware	43	
		66	T. Cunningham & Co., hardware	80	
		66	D. Cole, on account roofing	500	
		6.	Charcoal		00
		44	Weatherford & Co	31	
		- 66	Pioneer Oil Co	136	
		6.6	Hodge, Calef & Co		00
		66	H. D. Boone, stationery		75
		66.	A. McAlexander, commissioner	400	
		44	Jo Holman, commissioner	390	
		- 66	R. H. Dearborn, clerk	300	
		44	Expenses, five trips to Portland	50	
Jan'	v 8.	44	O. & C. R. R. Co., freights	112	20
O terr ,	, -,	6.6	W. H. Watkinds, Supt., for Messrs. King & Lord		
			Attorney fees	100	
Jan'	v 13.	4.6	Anderson & Rhawl on account	600	
Jan'		6.6	G. R. S. Scoffin, blacksmith		00
Jan'	v 16.		O. & C. R. R. Co., freights		30
Jan'	v 17	66	Messrs, Hacket & Glover, brickmasons	114	
Jan'	v 20.	- 66	C. G. Derme, brickmason	61	20
		66	W. C. Sturs, brickmason	73	80
Jan', Jan'	y 26,	6.6	Alex Miller for sand	20	00
van.	y 20,	- 44	O. &. C. R. R. Co., freights	34	10
Feb'	w 2	66	Messrs. Scott & Polly, carpenters	379	50
Feb'		1	T. B. Jackson, carpenter		25
Feb'			E. P. Dore, sand.		50
T. GD.	y 14,	- 44	O. &. C. R. R. Co., freights		50
			Anderson & Rhawl on account, plumbing		00
		- 46	Moores, Miller & Co. on account, lumber		00
		- 66			00
70 1 4	- 10		E. Coldbath on account, carpenter.		00
Feb'			Cooke, Dennis & Co. on account, carpenters		00
Feb'	y 24,	- 66	H. DeGanno on account, plasterer.,		00
77. 2 .	- 00		A. Raider on account, carpenter		60
Feb'	y 28,	- 66	Brickmason, C. G. Dennie	96	00

1871.	73 17	77.01 0 1 1	10	-0
Feb'y 28,	Paid	E Strong for hair\$	10	
		N. Northrup, laying asphaltum floors	115	
	6.6	S. Boss, repairing and setting boilers	150	
	66	B. Care, sand	6	
	6.6	B. Care, sand	56	
	66	G. W. Rhodes on account, carpenter	100	
	- 66	William Skidmore on account, blacksmithing	50	
Mar. 5,	66	Van Wagner & Co., wire cloth	2	75
	- 66	Leabo, sand	20	00
Mar. 6,	66	O. & C. R. R. Co., freights	95	75
Mar. 15,	- 44	N. Northrup, use of iron kettles and laying floor	80	00
Matter 10,	. 44	Gill, Steel & Co., piano case	4	
	44	O. & C. R. R. Co., freights	12	
	44	J. Hughes, paints and oils	23	
	66		69	
	4.6	Weatherford & Co., paints and oils	69	
	6.6	R. Glover, brickmason	62	
	66	Wade, Brown & Co., hardware	-	
		H. D. Boone, stationery		50
Mar. 21,	66	R. H. Dearborn, clerk hire	300	
	. 6	R. H. Dearborn, expenses to Portland, rent, etc	35	
Mar. 25,		O. & C. R. R. Co., freights		60
	46	D. Cole, on acc't roofing	200	00
	- 16	J. & S. Hixon, on acc't hauling	46	42
Mar. 30,	46	E. Coldbath, on acc't carpenter work	100	00
	46		35	00
April 6,	- 66	H. DeGanno, plasterer	160	25
reprit of	-6.6	Cunningham & Co., on acc't Hardware	100	
	44	Anderson & Rhawl, plumbers	100	
	- 66	Moores, Miller & Co., lumber	60	
	- 66		200	
	44	D. Cole, roofing	20	22
	66	J. Edwards, carpenter		
	66	J. & L. Hickson, hauling, etc	100	
400 400 20		Capital Lumber Co., lumber	100	
	- 66	C. H. Myers & Co., plumbing	183	
April 17,		O. & C. R. R. Co., freights	18	
and the same	44	Wm. Skidmore, blacksmith	7	25
April 27,	6.6	H. DeGanno, plasterer	40	00
	16	J. Edwards, carpenter	20	00
	44	E. Coldbath, carpenter	20	00
	- 66	Wm. Skidmore, blacksmith	20	00
May 13,	- 66	O. & C. R. R. Co., freights	8	50
Airte, 201	44	Wells, Fargo & Co., freights	1	25
	- 66	Gill & Steel. stationery		50
Mar. 20	66	J. Edwards, carpenter	56	00
May 20,	46		75	
	66	D. Cole, roofing	106	00
	66	H. DeGanno, plastering.	25	00
	66	T. B. Jackson, carpenter		
		G. W. Rhodes, carpenter	100	
May 23,	4.6	E. Coldbath, carpenter		00
	66	Wm. Skidmore, blacksmith	25	00
	46	Cooke, Dennis & Co., carpenter	50	00
	6.6	Anderson & Rhawl, plumbing,	200	00
May 31,	66	A. Rader carpenter	99	50
,	66	R. V. Cudderback, painter	50	00
June 12,	66	W. Skidmore, blacksmith	10	00
30,		W. Skidmore, blacksmith Telegram to H., Dodd & Co	1 3	75
00,	46	O. & C. R. R. Co., freight hills	9	20
Tules 0	6.6	O. & C. R. R. Co., freight bills		00
July 3,	66	Anderson & Pharel plumbons	750	
31,	44	Anderson & Rhawl, plumbers	175	

AP		

\.		
1871.	old I Walman for and half his him ato	0 75
July 31. P	aid J. Holman, for coal bo't by him, etc	2 75
Aug. 5,	" J. Edwards, carpenter	20 00
Aug. 6,	" G W Grav lime	13 00
Aug. 31,	" G. W. Gray, lime " R. H. Dearborn, rent and coal	31 25
ragi or,	" For 13 Hides for bed cords	52 00
un a	" Anderson & Rhawl, in full acc't	359 13
		-
Total.		30,644 62
	The state of the s	
	And the second s	
	SALEM, August 3:	1. 1872.
Danisontien	Building Commissioners to Oregon State Penitenti	
rentientitirg	Buttuing Commissioners to Oregon State Tentiente	arg, Dr.
	For Labor of Convicts to Date:	
1870.		
Feb'y 28.	Carpenters179 days	
200 3 201	Blacksmiths288	
	467 days @ \$3—\$	1,401 00
	Work on New Stockade:	
	Digging foundation, &c., 646 days @ \$2	1,292 00
	Teaming 18 days @ \$4 50 Teaming from city 22 days @ 4 50	81 00
	Teaming from city 22 days @ 4 50	99 00
THE THE PARTY	Cutting stockade polls 36 days @ \$2	72 00
1071	1,200 bushels charcoal @ 12½c	150 00
1871. Feb'y 28.	32 cords of wood drying lumber @ \$3 50	112 00
	6 cords for shop use @ \$5.00	30 00
	6 cords for shop use @ \$5 00	16 67
May 31.	23 cords of wood for engine @ \$5	115 00
	Use of Convicts for Quarter:	
	1,053 days a \$2	2,106 00
	In shops 468 days at \$3	1,404 00
Of the same	Teaming 27 days @ \$4 50	121 50
	in the state of th	
	Labor of Convicts for Quarter:	
A 01	700 dove @ 80	1,400 00
Aug. 31.	700 days @ \$2	1,170 00
	Teaming 60 days @ \$5	300 00
Sept. 30.	Cash	1,000 00
	Cash	500 00
	Cash	500 00
P. C.	Rent of shop 12 months @ \$10	120 00
	Rent of shop 12 months @ \$10 Carpenter work 416 days @ \$3	1,248 00
	Convicts' labor 627 days @ \$2	1,254 00
.00 051	Teaming 80 days @ \$5 Hauling lime, 4,000 bbls @ 7c	400 00
	Hauling lime, 4,000 bbls @ 7c	28 00

1871.			
Nov'r 30.	1 200 hushala shaman 1 0 101/		
110V 1 00.	1,300 bushels charcoal @ 12½c	162	50
	Cash collected, M. & T.	1,140	50
	Cash, sold brick	141	
1872.		141	UU
Jan'v 15 -	To Cash paid over	The same	
Feb'y 29,	To Cash paid over.	900	00
reb y 29,	Layor of Convicts, 1.866 days (a) \$2	3,732	00
		1,221	
	Teaming 87 days @ \$5,		
	Largerton mont of all and	435	00
	- quarter rent or snops	15	00
	Five cords wood (a) %3 50	17	50
	500 IDS Iron doors (a) 12%	100	
	750 lbs iron windows @ \$5		
	400 lby iron doors @ 05	37	
Manal 20	400 lbs iron doors @ \$5	20	00
March 30,	Cash from Hotel	1.556	50
April 4,	Cash from Jones	1,000	
May 31.	Labor of Mechanics, 293 days @ \$3		
4/	Labor of do on all ocold	879	
	Labor of do. on cells 2631/2 days @ 13	790	50
	Labor of do. on asphaltim thors 448 days (a) 29	896	
		12	
June 20,	Transfer of brick to Boothby, S. & Co		
April 4,	Board of Northweet & D. J.	1,561	
veluin x	Board of Northrup & Rader	140	50
	Cash of J. F. Miller, note	923	
		23	
Aug. 23,	Account of Salem D. & H. Co.		
	Account of C F Droke	44	
	Account of C. F. Drake	33	87
	Account of Salem Gas Company	24	00
	ALCOUNT OF OTHER CHARGED HOLMON	12	
	- Run zon		
Aug. 31,	Labor of Mechanics 319 days @ \$3	103	
	Convicts 200 d. C. 20	957	
	Convicts 300 days @ \$2.	600	00
	1 Callilly 15% (18V8 (a) %4	54	
	Labor on cens of days at \$3	165	
	Account Sisters of Charity		
	Account M E Observed	2,598	
	Account M. E. Church.	3,529	94
		15,000	00
	Dalaty accounts for two Guarde	2,700	
	3,800 lbs iron for anchors at 5c		
	2 400 lbs iron doors at C-	173 (
	2,400 lbs iron doors at 6c	144 9	90
	to account Julii Hillyttes for brick franctomed	527	10
	to account A. Mivers for brick transformed	712 9	
	To account Cooke, Dennis & Co, for brick transfer'd		
	de co, for brick transfer'd	12 (JU
Total			-
LOURI	\$ 5	8,015 3	30
By vouche	r No. 45\$ 58,015 30		
	00,010 00		

From the foregoing it will be seen that the amount of expenditures over receipts, amounts to fifty-one thousand, six hundred seventy-eight and 3-100 dollars. The Commissioners cannot but urge upon the Legislature the justness of paying these claims, believing as they do that the articles furnished were at reasonable prices and the labor

was at reasonable rates. These parties have trusted the State for their property when few men were willing to do so; the State has received the benefit of that labor and material and a refusal to appropriate for their payment besides doing them an injustice would materially affect the credit of the State.

In addition the Commisioners would recommend the further appropriation of Six Thousand Dollars for painting the walls outside and the roof; ceiling overhead, stairs leading to the cells, already contracted for and many little unfinished matters about the building.

In conclusion the necessary vouchers, receipts and pay rolls for the total expenditures are filed with the Secretary of State; in the office is a complete set of books which will be found as explanatory of all items, to whom paid, etc., to which the attention of the Legislature is called.

JOSEPH HOLMAN,
A. McALEXANDER,
W. H. WATKINDS,
Commissioners.

SALEM, Aug. 31, 1872.



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